OF THE ASIATIC

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,412—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3386	700	E. Crewe	23rd Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st „
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	556	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay 13th April, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2850	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	29[illegible]3	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 25th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 26th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

SAILING 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "CALAFRIA," 3,321 Tons Register, Captain J. Kennedy, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has most comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at very moderate rates, she carries a Doctor.

She will LEAVE for ANTWERP on 29th April, 1891.

Apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	3,600	400	4th May, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	5[illegible]0	25th May

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay. 2nd April. 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PURE UNCOLOURED MALT VINEGAR.

THIS Vinegar is of a Pale Straw Colour, being quite free from Artificial Colouring matter ; it keeps perfectly, and does not deposit or become muddy.

Per Bottle, As. 6.

FINEST SALAD OIL.

This is the very finest CREAM Oil, specially prepared for Salads, &c. The difference in the taste of this Oil and that generally sold is very great.

Price : ½ Bottles, As. 7 ; Bottles, As. 13.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHULTZE POWDER.

SMOKELESS, IMPROVED, WATERPROOFED.

Under the Improved Process of Manufacture this Powder remains unaffected by the Monsoon. "SCHULTZE"—Gun powder has been used by the PRIZE WINNERS at all the Principal Meetings both in England and on the Continent during the last Nine Years.

CAUTION :—Schultze is the oldest, best known, and most reliable SMOKELESS POWDER, and the PUBLIC is cautioned against Inferior and Imitation Powders.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT MONACO, JANUARY, 1891.

With one exception, all the principal events of the above Meeting, including the GRAND PRIX de CASINO, value £800, and an object d'Art, the Blue Riband of the Meeting, 2nd and 4th PRIZES ; the PRIX de MONTE CARLO, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes ; the PRIX d'OUVERTURE, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes ; the PRIX de CONSOLATION ; PRIX de PRINCE de MONTE CARLO ; and the PRIX ESTERHAZY were won by gentlemen using SCHULTZE POWDER.

ALSO THE HURLINGHAM AND THE GUN CLUB, SEASON 1890.

During the season "SCHULTZE" has won over £10,000, being almost double the amount won by all other Powders combined.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUND WHITE TEETH

Secured by the daily use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITIES.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
CLARETS*	from	10	8	to	34	0
SHERRIES	from	18	0	to	32	0
PORTS*	from	18	0	to	23	0
BURGUNDIES*	from	20	0	to	31	0
SAUTERNES	from	19	0	to	30	0
ITALIAN WINES	from	17	0	to	21	0
HUNGARIAN WINES					20	0
OCEANA WINES	from	12	0	to	21	0
RHINE WINES	from	18	0	to	38	0
[illegible]	from	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIQUEURS*	per bottle	3	0	to	7	8

* These are also in Pints.

SPECIALITIES.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BOMBAY :
Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

POONA :
Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

EVERY WANT FOR THE JOURNEY,
RELIABLE QUALITY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO'.S AROMATISED CASCARA SAGRADA

("LIQUOR CASCARA, AROMATICUS KEMP")

THE ONLY CURE FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
PERFECTLY FREE FROM BITTERNESS.

ELEGANT AND EFFECTIVE.
A TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

Price, Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

We pay special attention to the production of these Beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these Waters have gained in Bombay.

The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

New machines have lately been erected in the Factory, with the latest improvements, to charge the Waters with gas at a high pressure, making them in the highest degree Sparkling and Agreeable.

Soda Water Potash Water Ærated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Orders for Ærated Waters in quantities of three Dozens and upwards will be DELIVERED FREE ON COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade Road, Fort.

Special Terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other Large Consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	25th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th April, 1891.

TREACHER AND CO.

STOCK THE FOLLOWING :—

DRY PLATES.

Sizes	4¼/3¼	5/4	6½/4¾	8½/6½	10/8	12/10
Thomas's Extra Rapid.... Rs.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Thomas's Rapid Landscape „	1-8	..	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0
Wratten & Wainwright's (ordinary) „	1-6	..	3-6	6-8	9-0	..
Wratten & Wainwright's (Instantaneous) „	1-10	2-6	3-8	6-12	10-8	15-8
Wratten & Wainwright's Drop Shutter „	1-14	2-6	3-12	7-4	10-8	15-8
Ilford Yellow (ordinary) „	1-0	1-8	2-4	4-2	7-0	10-8
Ilford White (rapid) „	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	8-12	13-0
Ilford Red (special) „	1-8	..	3-12	6-12	11-8	14-8
Britannia The Rapid „	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
Edward's X. L. „	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA,
MAHABLESHWAR.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS! FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.,

Shakespeare, Turn down all round Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep Promenade, Stand-up slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front. Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round Polo, similar to above	Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance o[illegible] Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

SAILING ABOUT 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "SCOTIA," 4,667 Tons Register, Captain W. R. Cato, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has splendid accommodation for a very few Passengers at very Moderate Rates. She carries a Doctor.

Apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, April 21, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that WARD OFFICES are OPEN for the following Wards at the places indicate :—

A.—Fort Ward, ground floor, Municipal Office.
B.—Mandvi Ward Argyle Road.
C.—Bhuleshwar Ward, Dadyset Agiary Lane.
D.—Girgam Ward, Gowalia Tank Road.
E.—Byculla Ward, Sankli Street, near Byculla Bridge.
F.—Parel Ward. } Dadar.
G.—Mahim Ward. }

Bills for Municipal Taxes issued from the office of the Assessor and Collector may be paid at these offices between 1 and 4 p.m. daily, Sundays and close Holidays excepted.

The attention of the Public is invited to the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1888, viz., that all Bills must be paid within 15 days from the first presentation of such bills, that if the Bills are not paid within that time notices of demand may be issued, and that if the Bills are not paid within 15 days of the date of the service of such notices of demand warrants of distress may issue. These provisions of the law will be strictly enforced.

Taxes for the half year ending 30th September, 1891, are now due. Bills have been issued and should be paid as above.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, 14th April, 1891.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR D. A. PATTERSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late DAVID AIKMAN PATTERSON, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who died at Burlington Gardens, London, on the 26th October, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, April 21, 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

COMPOUND-EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH MAY, 1891,

AT NOON PUNCTUALLY,

THE FOLLOWING COFFEE ESTATES

WILL BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

AT MESSRS. T. STANES & Co.'s OFFICES, COONOOR.

CARSHALTON ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris, near Mailoor, about 16 miles from Ootacamund and 15 miles from Coonoor by car road, consisting of about 180 acres of land, of which 20 acres are planted with a good class of Tea, and 15 acres with Cinchona.

Annual Assessment Rs. 131-12-1.

THIA SHOLA ESTATE.

Situated in a most healthy locality on the Koondahs, about 2 miles from Coonoor by cart road.

The Estate consists of about 160 acres of land, of which 70 acres are planted with Tea and 30 acres are planted with Coffee paying annual assessment to Government of Rs. 311-8-10.

ALICIA ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris, near Kartary, about nine miles from Coonoor by cart road.

Consisting of about 180 acres of which about 40 acres are planted with Coffee and 20 acres with Cinchona, paying Annual Assessment to Government of Rs. 244-3-3.

For further particulars apply to

T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months..................5 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months......4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases assorted perfumery by the well-known Napoleon Price and Price Company.
12 cases assorted soap.
8 „ white long cloth.
2 „ turkey red cambrics.
2 „ coloured cotton flannel.
On account of Mr. Joosuf Hajee Giga—
S. s. "Atrato"—W C 135 2218-1 case trimming.
On account of Mr. Kalliangee Bhanjee—
S. s. "City of Edinburgh" X 3 6400-14—1 bale grey shirtings.
S. s. "Clan Murray" X 3 6415-19—1 bale grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, the firm of Dola Cutchra and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Luxumon Yadowjee Balshroff, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of May, 1888, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of July, 1889, and 6th day of January, 1890, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Government land or ground, together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Gilder Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1,468 and 390, new No. 13882 and 1,887, old Survey No. 8989, and new Survey No. 6910 6910, unicipal ward, E, admeasuring 2,886 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Shivial Motilal, on the west by the Gilder Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Essa Fagia, and on the south by the property of Pandoojee Withoojee, and the same have been in the possession and occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, superior table and cabinet ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, real China and Japanese flower vases and jan joes, first-rate large size musical box, with bell and drum, and elegant and light miniature barouche and a miniature brougham, both made to order by Simpson, Madras, and are in very good order, one handsome strong dark bay and one silver grey Arab horse, both going in single and double harness, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, superior Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich oil paintings choice and well-grown garden plants in tubs and pots, the property of J. M. SLEATER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Narronjee Dhurumsey, consisting of Bengal, Dacca, Madras, and Trichinopoly embroidery work, pillow, crewel and knitting silk working wool, tablecloth, feathers, China and Japanese folding screens, cages, satsuma, China and Japanese flower vases, trays card and wall plates, China fans, work boxes, cabinets, writing desks, card, glove, collar and handkerchief boxes, Benares toys, lacquered boxes, glass door cupboards, show cases, round and writing tables, and chairs, looking glasses, gas fittings, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Rehmubai, widow and administratrix of the estate of Khoja Daunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola and his assignee's Rahimtoola Jaitha and Goolam Hoosein Parpia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed properties, viz. :—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government foras land or ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, together with the two new buildings standing thereon, bearing respectively Municipal E ward Nos. 3877 (32) and 3877 (23), and street Nos. 64 E E F and 64 A A, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Byculla, in the centre of the Old Race Course, on the western side of Ripon Road, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 734 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. P-13615, and new Survey No. 38, 40 to 3/54, and bounded on the north by vacant land sold by the Municipality, on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the west partly by the vacant land of Remtoola Jetha, and partly by the properties belonging to others, and on the south by the vacant land sold by the Municipalty.

Secondly—All that piece of Fazundari (leasehold) vacant land or ground, situate in the centre of the Old Race Course at Byculla, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, under No. 13,605, and survey No 1—4539, containing by admeasurement 2,825 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the public passage and the east by the vacant land sold by the Municipality, on on the west partly by the Bengal Mosque, partly by the vacant land belonging to Sheakh Hirastulla bin Sheakh Barkhtulla, and partly belonging to Borah Imbrahimjee Jalabhoy, and on the south by the property of Remtulla Mooljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road of the Elphinstone Land Estate, opposite the Prince's Dock.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Hajee Ellias Ally, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Oomer Peermahomed in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of December 1884, the following landed property, viz :—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground admeasuring 355 5-9 and 222 2-9, in aggregate 577 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the messuage, tenements, or two dwelling houses standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, on Elphinstone Land Estate, at the Street called Frere Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4453 and Street No. 148, and Ward No. 4454, and Street Nos. 150 and 152, respectively, and bounded on the east by the Frere Road, on the west by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the north by the property of Nagoo Narayen, and on the south by the Thana Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Mrs. Rosa Catherina De Cruz, administratrix of the property and credits of the late Joseph Mariano De Cruz, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property firstly hereinafter described, and on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1069, Street No. 16, and containing by admeasurement 268 square yards, be the same little more or less situated in the oart or street called Nickdowdy, in Girgaum, at or near the Breach Candy Road, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south also by a public passage leading from the said premises to the public road, called the said Breach Candy Road, on the east partly by an open space separating the abovementioned land and building from the land and building formerly of the late Manoel De Mello and belonging to his son Paul S. DeMello and partly by the passage of C. P. Pinto and others, and on the west by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land, containing by admeasurement 1,340 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 17, new No. 15439, old Survey No. 25, new Survey No. 13-915, situate at Matoonga, and bounded on the north by the properties of Madoo Gopal and Mingul Miranda Kiny, on the south by gowan or footpath, on the east by the property of Pascoal Antonio Far, and on the west by the property of Barrue Bhew Patel.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or the vendor's Solicitors Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, at their office in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron, framed cottage pianoforte, by Emil Ascherberg, Dresden fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of P. Brenwald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware a square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, Chubb's lock, iron safe on stand, mahogany begatelle table, with balls and cues, Singer's Sewing Machine, fish bowl with fish, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Robert Scott, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 large button pearl, weighing 11 carats.
149 undrilled pearls, weighing 14 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE RARE PLANTS AT THE "CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of bignonias, ferns, palms, orchids, crotons, roses and other flowering shrubs, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China, and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain STEELE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Crown, Derby, Doulton, and majolica table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Sohne, a cottage piano by "Fischer and Fritsch," also a four-seated open carriage with horses and harness, plants, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of Shamrao R Raojee—
S R R 1-17—17 cases provision.
C H B 19-22—4 „

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office Shigram.
1 „ 4 seated barouche, in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong pony cart.
1 black Burma pony, goes well in saddle and harness.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalchund Jasodanundon, the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Musa Haji Abu, the mortgagor, now an insolvent, the following property shall be put up for sale in one lot at their rooms by the undersigned at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th May next.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All those 165 salt-pans or dandas, together with the 10 water cisterns thereto appertaining part of the estate called Chanrunee, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 159, 221, 4 7, 460, 461, 465, 467, 473, 487, and 526, and new Nos. 13075, 13301, 13305, 13307, 13311, 16772, 16832 and new Survey Nos. 1-1-a-b-6, 2-2a-2b-6, 3-3a-3b,3c-6, 4-4a-4b-4c-4d-4e-6, 6-6a 6b-6, and containing by admeasurement 66,740 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east partly by sea and partly by the mangrove swamp or Narayen Dabulkar's Agar, on or towards the south by the salt-pans of Guspar Souza, on or towards the west partly by the reservoir belonging to the said Guspar Souza and partly by the Government Agar, called Shaik Mishri, and on or towards the north by the said Narayen Dabulkar's Agar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their offices in Albert Buildings, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite the Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, all made to special order by Mr. Wimbridge, very rich Doulton, Crown Derby, Majolica, Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments, very handsome table hanging and wall lamps by Osler and Co., rich Brussel and velvet carpets, one handsome strong English-built square-shape landau by E. Kesterton & Co., nearly new, 1 pair of handsome black Australian horses, both go in single and double harness, one handsome glass fronted miniature brougham, one handsome well bred chesnut waler horse, young, quiet and steady in harness, one grey waler mare, perfectly quiet in harness, &c, &c, the property of HORMUSJEE NUSSERVANJEE VAKEEL, Esq, proceeding to Hyderabad.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a [illegible] BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by Wimbridge, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston" with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. W. Hojel proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished English-made household furniture, best electro-plate ware, very rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome Vienna made fireproof safe on stand, handsome five and three light hanging Venetian glass gas chandeliers, handsome rich large size real Cashmere carpets, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria on Cee-spring by "Rogers & Co." London, nearly new, a handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order by Peter & Son, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by E. Kesterton & Co., a pair of very handsome iron-grey Hungarian horses, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong iron grey Hungarian riding horse, goes also in single and double harness, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c. the property of J. JANNI, Esq., Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

By order of the mortgagee, Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in two separate indentures of mortgage bearing date the 21st February and 28th May, 1888, respectively, and made between Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p. m., the following landed properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (545 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that the right, title and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (476 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows ;—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the said above premises Lot. 2 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th February, 188-, and made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part to secure a sum of Rs. 18,000 and interest thereon.

LOT No. 3.

All that the right, title, and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows ;—That is to say on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the above Lot No. 3 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of July, 1887, and an indenture of further charge bearing date the 9th day of November, 1887, and respectively made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Munchershaw Bezanjee of the other part to secure the sums of Rupees 20,000 and 5,000 respectively, and interest thereon.

SALE OF NUTS (KIJER-BUTOO) FURNITURE, PLANTS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and In Re Haji Abdoola Ismail Khatib, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m., at the said insolvent's shop, in Memon-Molla, Pydhowni, a quantity of nuts (kijer-butoo), &c.

Also at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's bungalow near the Matoonga Station, consisting pier and square tables, globe and argand lamps, crockery, vases, brackets, figures, matting, cots, sofa, garden benches, fish aquarium, bird cage door and window frames, chunam mill roller, garden plants, in pots and tubs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund...................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, ESQ., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.

BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.

Swallows (5 Years Old) ....Rs. 30 per Dozen
„ (3 „) .... „ 27 „

Apply to

LYON & Co., Bombay.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE

LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

Per 100

SPECIALS ....Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ....„ 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM ....„ 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

THE ATTENTION OF

MESS PRESIDENTS

AND

CLUB SECRETARIES

Is respectfully invited to these

UNIFORMLY SUPERB

CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. H. S. BEYTS WILL SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

BEYTS, CRAIG AND Co.

20th April, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BRANCH LINE, comprising the Kolhapur State Railway, between MIRAJ and KOLHAPUR, will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on and after 21st April, 1891.

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Miraj, Dep.	7	15	Kolhapur, Dep.	16	0
Kolhapur, Arr.	9	35	Miraj, Arr	18	17

For further particulars apply to Station Masters, the Assistant Traffic Manager, Poona, or the undersigned.

WM. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th April, 1891.

MYSORE RACES, 1891.

ADDITIONAL RACE.—1ST DAY.—THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting Sweep of Rs. 25 for each Pony declared to start. For All Maiden Arab Ponies 13·2 and under. 13·2, 5 years and over, to carry 9 stones ; 4 years 8 stones 10lbs ; 3 years 8 stones. Weight for inches. Distance 5 furlongs. Penalties, winners once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. Entrances 1st June Rs. 25. 1st July Rs. 50.

W. VINCOMBE DAVY,
Honorary Secretary.
Mysore, 13th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889 are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer.
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Tenders for the Purchase of any Number out of 12 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 5/0 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th April, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32 Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the consent Judge's order bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the South by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the West by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants and partly in the occupation of his said Mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Company, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£33
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	545
Anglo-Indian	3,345	100	100	4	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	30	395
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	62½xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	380
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	500xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25.	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	199
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	980
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	1,925
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 nom.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,320
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	125xd
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	400
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,400	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Lord Rea Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all	18 pr. ct	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	450
Apollo	750	2,400	2,308	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	–	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250		Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
	300	500	all	20	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	1,600	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	.	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs.	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	.	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50		50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000		200
Sind	400	2,000	750		410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250		210
Volkart	–	.00		Rs.30	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	150	150	7½	182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	91
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	180-81½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	15,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	293-94
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	61
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20 all	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		85	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	140
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	–	£18	–	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-8-6
China Leaf	22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	21-12 "
Do. Old	21-14 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	22-5
English Sovereigns	14-2
Do. Dragons	14-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	105-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	105-10
Sycee Silver	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Evening Party to Dr. Mackichan, Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Busreh; Karagola (s), Karachi; Verax (s), Fiume; Flamboro (s), Port Said; Ethiope (s), North Shields; and Terra (s), Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Melpomene (s), for Trieste; Chatfield (s), Karachi; City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; and Luna (s), Massowa, &c.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Lizzie entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Daybreak, Flamboro, and Verax yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry today:—

March	Hoch Habsburg	Balfour.
Overture	The Golden Lyre	Herman.
Waltz	The Morning Glory	Burns.
Grand Selection	Chilperic	J Herve.
Caledonians	Knight of the Thistle	Balfour.
Galop	The Postillion	Fourdrin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An old Jail Bird.—Baillall Kishore, against whom several previous convictions were produced, was yesterday convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts of the charge of theft of a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 40, and several pieces of wearing apparel and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years. Several witnesses for the prosecution were called and testified. The prisoner, it appears, removed the gold ornament from the arm of a Bania boy while he was lying asleep on the *otta* of a house, and when he was apprehended he cast the ornament upon the ground. He pleaded "not guilty" in defence.

Suicide of a Young Wife.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Dadur, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Anpoorna, aged 15. Deceased was married to a postal peon, four years ago, and lived with her husband ever since at Dadur. Her husband constantly ill-treated her, and often beat her without any provocation. A few days ago she went to live with her brother. On Sunday last her husband sent for her, but she refused to go to his house on the ground of his ill-treatment. Her mother took her to her husband's house when she cried all the way. When her mother next saw her on Monday she complained to her mother that her husband had beaten her for staying away from his house. Yesterday when her husband was asleep she went out and threw herself into a well in the compound of a bungalow. A *malee* went into the well and brought up the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

How some Friends spent an Evening.—Rabia bin Seif, a coal-black African youth, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Constable Good, on the charge of theft of silver ornaments, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 101. An Arab, named Abdulla Shaik, appeared as the complainant, and from his testimony it transpired that the prisoner, accompanied by another Arab, entered the complainant's house on the night of the 17th inst. The visitors conversed freely with Abdulla and later in the evening made him intoxicated with a bottle of liquor, and then appropriated his jewellery, which the prisoner obtained by picking the locks of his boxes with a large needle. Next morning the complainant immediately perceived the ruse that had been resorted to by his acquaintances to get his valuables and reported the occurrence to the police through whose investigations the property was found on the prisoner, who was apprehended on a native craft in the harbour. The young negro, pleading guilty, was sentenced by the Magistrate to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. The property was restored to the complainant.

Charge of Defamation.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. D. D. [illegible], of the complainant Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, charged Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee, editor of the *Satya Mitra* with defamation with regard to certain defamatory remarks which, as it was alleged, were published by the defendant in his journal, came up for hearing. The counsel for the prosecution asked the Court to be allowed to withdraw the information that he had filed on the ground that the accused agreed to tender the following apology, which he was also willing to publish in his paper. The Bench concurred. The apology was thus:—Bombay, April 18, 1891, Saturday: Bhai Sahib Byramji Dadabhoy Banajee. To wit. With reference to the publication of certain matters about you and your deceased father in our weekly newspaper, known as the *Satya Mitra* and *Kalkha Mazday-Asnanam* of the 1st February, and that of March 29, 1891, regarding the judgment in your favour in the suit against Messrs. Shapurjee Byramjee Katruk and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, which publication has hurt your feelings, do hereby express our repentance and our regret. You are at liberty to produce this letter before the Magistrate *Saheb's* Court, and on your withdrawing your application for summons we shall publish this letter in our weekly paper. This above understanding has been brought about through Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Framjee, to which both parties agree respectively. Signed Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee. Witness Dadabhoy Framjee Khambatta.

ASSAULTING A PUBLIC OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Vullubdass Runchordass and Gungaram Doolubji were prosecuted by Superintendent MacDermott, the first named with assaulting Kishorelal Oomedram, a Municipal ward clerk and the second with abetment in the commission of the offence yesterday morning. Mr. Balcrishna defended the prisoners. The complainant in his testimony stated that he went to the house of the two accused in King's Lane to recover certain arrears of wheel-tax due to the Municipality. On the present occasion the clerk went to the premises, armed with a warrant, to destrain the property, and was accompanied by a policeman and a Municipal peon to assist him in its execution. Vullubdass persisted in coming to a settlement when the complainant, Kishorelal, proceeded to enforce the order by seizing the property, at the same time sending for two coolies. Whilst the clerk was inside the room the first prisoner closed and bolted the door. This action alarmed the ward-clerk who shouted to the sepoy to procure assistance from the Bazaar Gate Police Station. After the departure of this official the door was opened, and as it is alleged Kishorelal was dragged out by the first prisoner while the other clung to his legs. In the struggle the *dhotur* of the official was torn, and his turban fell off. The defence of Vullubdass was that he refused payment of the Municipal demand as he did not keep a horse and carriage, while the second accused stated that he was at his lessons at the time the disturbance is said to have occurred. The Magistrate postponed the case till Friday when he said he would frame the charge of assaulting a public officer in the execution of his public duty, under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoners were admitted to bail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Trelawny in the Prince's Dock at 7-30 p.m. Captains,, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

Mr. Edward Abbott Parry's memoir of Macklin which has just been added to the "Eminent Actor Series," published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., under the general editorship of Mr. William Archer, may be expected to set finally to rest the question of Macklin's age. The original representative of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant has now passed definitively out of the list of centenarians, and instead of having been 107 when he died is shown by the testimony of his coffin plate dug up in the grave-ground of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, as well as by corroborative evidences, to have been not 107, but 97, which ought to be old enough to satisfy even passionate admirers of longevity. The care and conciseness which characterise Mr. Archer's own contribution to the series—his admirable biography of Macready, as well as Mr. Lowe's memoir of Betterton have evidently had a happy influence on this little book, which will appeal to the sympathies of all who care anything about stage history.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

The immediate cause of the riots which took place at Benares on the 15th, writes the local correspondent of the *Morning Post*, was undoubtedly connected with the temple of Ramji, or Ramchandur, situated on the site selected for the pumping station of the inlet works of the water-supply scheme, though pressure of hard times may also have had an indirect influence in the matter. As far as can be learnt, when the selection of the site was made there were two alternative spots that appeared suitable—one that on which Babu Sita Ram, a Mahajan and Municipal Commissioner's house stands and which was plundered by the mob, and the other where the temple is. For certain reason the temple site was considered the more suitable and it being understood that no difficulty would be raised as to the removal of the idol to another shrine, preference was given to it, and the site acquired in the ordinary course under the Land Acquisition Act. As soon as this transpired a loud outcry was raised by the Guzerati bannias, who frequent this place of worship, and a "Temple Protection Committee" was formed, who petitioned the Municipality, the Collector, Commissioner, and Lieutenant-Governor, and also telegraphed to the Governor-General, against the demolition of the shrine. The petitioners claimed for the idol that it was "achal" (not removable) having been carved out on the spot, but proofs were said to be forthcoming that it was not so but was "chal" (removable), the image having originally been brought to its present resting place from another shrine, and that, therefore, there were no insuperable objections to its being removed again to another home. After consideration of the facts the Government of the North-Western Provinces left it to the Municipality—principally composed of Hindus—to decide what course should be adopted. In the meanwhile time was passing, and it became necessary that the foundation of the inlet well of the pumping station should be got in before the rising of the river. The Municipality therefore decided, as a way out of the difficulty, that the works should be shifted a few feet to the south-west so as to avoid the actual demolition of the temple; and that as in the process of levelling the site the ground level would be lowered several feet below the foundations of the temple on the coming on of the rains the building would subside of itself, when the materials could be removed; and it was still left open to the temple management to remove their idol elsewhere for which every facility had been offered and liberal compensation, both for the building and to defray the cost of reconsecrating the idol in its new home awarded. The temple management, however, still remained obdurate and refuse to accede to any terms, though every effort was made to bring them to reason.

DECISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

In accordance with the decision of the Municipality the site of the engine-house, boiler and inlet well was removed a few feet and excavation rapidly proceeded with. Finding, however, that work was being hindered by the people flocking to the temple, it was decided that as the temple was now the property of the Municipality, access to it should be stopped, and accordingly the steps leading to the platform were removed on the 8th. During the night, however, they were found to have been restored, and on the 9th a body of police were marched down to protect the workmen, and the mode of ingress and egress stopped. This action appears to have precipitated matters, though no overt act was committed at the time. Discontent was, however, loudly expressed, and the situation growing more strained, it was resolved that the temple question should be again considered at a special meeting of the Municipality to be held on the 20th instant. In the meantime a meeting for the disposal of ordinary business was held on the morning of the 15th, when a rumour gaining currency that the temple question would be brought up at it, a large crowd gathered at the Town Hall to learn the result, but finding that the matter was not for discussion that day, most of the throng dispersed. Here, too, another petition was presented to the Magistrate by the *Jolahas* (weavers) of Madanpura and other mohullas, requesting him to order the grain-dealers to lower their rates, and, on being informed by Mr. White that he could not compel them to do this, the mob went away dissatisfied.

After leaving the Town Hall, where by this the Municipal meeting had dissolved and the members gone home, a rumour appears to have been circulated among the people that, while they were at the Town Hall, the temple had been demolished on which they hastened in thousands to the spot to satisfy themselves as to the actual state of affairs. Arrived there they found the temple untouched.

ATTACK ON THE WATERWORKS.

[illegible] matters were brought to a climax by the native Sub-Inspector of Police on duty at the site ordering the crowd to disperse; and that, if they did not, he would "challan" them and have the temple dug up. This injudicious threat, if true, was sufficient to exasperate the already excited crowd, who, urged thereto by their priests and leaders, proceeded to tear up the pipes, which had been laid down for the supply of water for the works under construction at the filtering and distributing station at Bhelupur, and to demolish the small pumping engine erected for the purpose on the bank which they ultimately threw into the river, and which, though divers were sent down the next day to search for it, could not be found. Here one of the contractor's assistants, a young Eurasian, had a narrow escape from the rioters, and three of the coolies on the works are said to have lost their lives, but this latter has not yet been authenticated.

OUTRAGE ON SITARAM'S HOUSE.

After wreaking their vengeance on the pipes and engine the rioters attacked Babu Sitaram's dwelling, because, it was believed, to save his own house he had recommended the taking up of the temple site for the works. Hitherto the police appeared to have been powerless to interfere and the rioters had free play. They broke into the house and set fire to the stables, destroying the conveyances and injuring the horses. The mob penetrated even into the *zenana*, and driving the occupants out, dispoiled them of their ornaments, robbing the place of everything worth taking and destroying the rest. This looting had been going on for some time, when the native Sub-Inspector at last gave the order to fire, and five or six shots were discharged, one of which struck a rioter in the house breaking his ankle. Immediately on the discharge of fire arms the cowardly crowd scattered and took to their heels and, if this had been done at first, when the mob were destroying the water works' pipes, very little if any damage would have happened.

Proceeding from here to the house of Raja Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., at the back of the Town Hall against whom they owed a grudge because he was the man who had said the idol could be removed, they attempted to plunder it, but, though doing some damage, they were met with a stout resistance, and a few discharges of shot, which peppered some of the ruffians, caused them to scamper off.

WRECK AND PLUNDER OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

From here they went to the telegraph office, which adjoins the Town Hall, and in a short space of time completely wrecked it. The telegraph master, Mr. Ludwick, who had retired to his private apartments for a nap, after breakfast, was roused by his wife informing him that there was a row in the city and that the crowd was coming their way. Hastily jumping up he ran to the window and saw the mob clambering over the fence and streaming into the compound. With much difficulty he managed to give his wife and children into the care of a "kind Hindu" by passing them out by the outer staircase of the bathroom. While doing this the ayah was assaulted by a ruffian, who hit her a blow on the nose breaking the bridge, she receiving two or three other 'lathi' blows on the body. The child she was, however, carrying at the time, fortunately escaped scatheless. By this time the mob driven out the signallers and were destroying everything including the doors, windows, and cutting down the wires till the whole place was a perfect wreck with only the bare walls left. On seeing Mr. Ludwick the mob stood over him with uplifted clubs and demanded the money. On the cash chest being pointed out, they did not even wait for the keys, but lifted it up and dashing it down broke it open and pillaged the contents. The telegraph master was glad to escape with his life and took refuge in the thannah with his wife and children.

ATTACK ON AND PLUNDER OF THE RAILWAY STATION.

Next going to the Rajghat Railway Station the rioters completely wrecked that place and pillaged the contents of the safe of that day's earnings, some Rs. 2,000, also two parcels of silver bullion stated by different accounts at from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,000. Here the rioters smashed all the lamps, as they did on the streets through which they passed, cut the telegragh wires, scattered the railway tickets all over the place, and did all the damage possible.

THE MILITARY TO THE RESCUE.

On the first news of the disturbance reaching the Magistrate, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Commissioner hurried to the scene. Two companies of the East Lancashire Regiment were also sent by special train to the Dufferin Bridge, and other parties with a strong force of the 12th N. I. marched down to the Town Hall, Queen's College and to Bhadaini, the site of the temple. Guards were also posted at the Bank of Bengal, Post Office, and the Barna Bridge. The Volunteers were also summoned, and a picket of them sent to patrol in the direction of Orderly Bazar, the Collector's and Commissioner's offices. In a short time the disturbance was quelled without a shot being fired or a charge being made, the mere sight of the military being sufficient to scare the rioters. The police scoured the streets and lanes, and that night about 120 arrests were made. About 8 o'clock when everything was quiet a portion of the troops was withdrawn and sent back to barracks, the remainder occupying the Town Hall, Rajghat Station, and Queen's College, where they have been ever since. The Magistrate and his assistants stayed in the Town Hall that night going through the different streets to see that all was quiet. Next day more of the rioters were caught with those arrested the previous night, about 500 in all, and sent to the Central Jail.

QUIET RESTORED.

Yesterday all was quiet, but a rumour having got wind that an attack on the jail was contemplated with the object of rescue, necessary precautions were taken; the Volunteers also being warned to be in readiness to turn out if wanted, but nothing happened. To-day also being the Ramnaumi festival, a rumour had got abroad that a renewal of the disturbances might be expected, but all continues quiet. An additional police force of 100 men, which was telegraphed for to believe the local police who are worn with the heavy duties, has come in from Allahabad. Colonel Ollivant, the Inspector-General, arrived from Lucknow.

OFFER OF THE GHAZIPUR VOLUNTEERS.

On the first news of the riot reaching him, Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E., who was then at Fatehpur superintending opium weighments, immediately telegraphed to the Commissioner offering to bring in the Volunteers from Ghazipur. He was thanked for the offer of assistance, but informed that the services of the Ghazipur men were not at present needed, as the troops and police were sufficient for the purpose of restoring order; but that should a contingency arise Colonel Carnac's offer would be gladly availed of, and the Adjutant, Captain Layton, communicated with Colonel Carnac himself arrived by the down mail this afternoon.

Much alarm prevailed among the female members of the European population during these occurrences, but that is now to a great extent allayed, and in a day or two more it is hoped things will be restored to their ordinary tranquility. The damage done to the waterworks by the rioters will seriously delay the undertaking, besides having caused considerable money loss.

A CASE HARDER THAN RUKMABHAI'S.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal writes in the *Madras Law Journal*:—I do not know whether you have any Doctors of Mahommedan Law among you at Madras. If there are any, I should like them to say what should be done in the following curious case, which has actually occurred. Khushal and Sidib were two brothers of the Sunni persuasion. The latter had a son Khudabox, the former had a daughter, Panob Khatun. Panob, when yet a minor, was betrothed to Khudabox who had attained maturity. But before they could marry, Khudabox happened to have a row with Khushal; and Khushal was persuaded by a cousin of his—one Choto—to break his promise to Sidib, and marry Panob Khatun in hot haste to Choto's son Ahmad, a boy who was Panob's junior by two years. The marriage was not consummated owing to Ahmad's minority, and Panob continued to live with her father. Shortly after the marriage, a reconciliation was effected between Khudabox and Khushal by their Pir (or spiritual guide), and through this gentleman's influence, and with the sanction of the tribe to which the parties belonged, Choto, on behalf of his minor son Ahmad, passed a deed whereby in consideration of the abandonment of certain rights of easement by Khushal and Sidib, he released Panob Khatun from the bonds of marriage. Panob was thereupon formally married to Khudabox with great *eclat* and rejoicings. As both she and her husband were adults, the marriage was of course consummated, and she subsequently became the mother of several children. Nine years after this marriage, Ahmad brought a suit against her for restitution of conjugal rights. He also sought an injuction against Khushal and Khadabox. The suit was found to be within the period of limitation. An objection that the suit could not lie as Ahmad had not consummated his marriage was over-ruled on the authority of Rukmabhai's case (I. L. R, 10 Bom. 301) and the only important question, which remained to be disposed of, was whether the father of Ahmad was competent to annul Ahmad's marriage by what is technically called *Khula*. There was no doubt that Ahmad, had he been an adult, could have so annulled his marriage, for "a wife is at liberty with her husband's consent to purchase her freedom from the bonds of marriage" (Macnaghten VII., [illegible]) [illegible] long before his suit. He had also taken no steps immediately on attaining his majority to have it set aside. His suit indeed was barely within time, and the evidence showed that if the rights of easement abandoned by Khushal and Sidib had not been re-asserted, no such suit would have been brought. To hold that the marriage with Khudabox was invalid was to make the innocent issue of the marriage illegitimate, and to force an innocent woman to the bed of a person whom she loathed. To hold on the other hand that it was valid was to lay down that a father could dissolve the marriage of his minor son. This however could be no great hardship as the father had power to create the tie of marriage independently of the wishes of the minor, and might therefore be fairly held by parity of reasoning, competent to destroy it.

There is a passage in the Hidaya which bears on this subject. It is as follows: "If a father transact a *Khula* on the part of his infant daughter for a certain sum engaging to hold himself responsible for the payment, the *Khula* is valid." This same proposition is laid down in Shama Charan's elaborate work, Part I, page 432, and in Baillie's Digest, Vol I. page 319. It might be therefore held that Khushal had authority to secure a *Khula* for his minor daughter. Baille says that the *subsequent* sanction of the girl is sufficient, and in the present case Panob's conduct amounted to such sanction.

Baillie however does not lay down the law so clearly as regards *Khulas* given by the father of a boy. His words are, "When a father has made a *Khula* for his infant son, *it is not valid without any waiting for the son's sanction.*" What is the meaning of these words? Does Baillie mean that the rule applicable to the girl's father is not applicable to the boy's father? It is a pity that he is not more explicit. The question is one which can only be properly decided by referring to the original work translated by Baillie.

Had Ahmad been a Shiah, his father would certainly have had authority to give a *Khula*. The author of the Hidaya draws a distinction between ordinary divorce, in which the husband is prohibited from taking anything from his wife, and *Khula*, which he defines as 'exchange of property for the person' (see Hamilton's Hidaya, page 113). Shama Charan Sircar, treating of the Imamiya Law in Part II of his work, says at page 106: "If *Khula* is considered in the light of a divorce (Talak), it is void when entered into by a guardian for his ward; but if *Khula* is not a divorce, it is valid when given by a guardian for something in exchange. Baillie's authorities and the Hidaya clearly show that *Khula* is not a divorce.

The parties concerned in this case dealt with poor Panob Khatun as if she had been a chattel. The Mahommedan law unfortunately establishes an analogy between marriage and a contract of sale, and Khushal and Choto had the approval of their community and their spiritual counsellor in what they did. Ahmad himself showed by his inaction for nearly two years after attaining his majority that he had no objection to the arrangement adopted by his father. He was joint with his father and had enjoyed the full benefit of the consideration given by Khushal and Sidib. To grant him restitution of conjugal rights—or rather their institution—would therefore appear not only to be against the spirit of Mahommedan law, but also against equity.

The highest Appellate Court here has however interpreted the passage cited above from Baillie to mean that a *Khula* by a father on behalf of his minor son is *ab initio* invalid and could not be subsequently ratified by the son. The result is that Panob's children are found to be illegimate and she herself has been ordered to render conjugal rights to Ahmad.

Mr. Raikes now bars the type-writer by a special announcement. In the new official quarterly Postal Guide will be found an oblong slip of white paper, inserted after the volume was printed, which bears the heading "Addendum—Circular Letters," and warns the public that "Productions of the type-writer or imitations thereof are not admissible as circular letters." This seems to confess that the regulation is virtually new, for if the type-written circulars were forbidden under the general regulations, where would be the necessity for the oblong slip? The standing rule bearing on the question is in the words: "Letters which from internal evidence appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is produced by means of ordinary type, engraving, lithography, or other mechanical process, may also be sent by book post."

"No one is a fool always; every one is sometimes." You may be very wise, but you are mistaken if you do not use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain W McFee, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steam-ship Tuna, 85 tons, Captain T Duff Blair, cleared yesterday for Aden and Massowa, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The B J S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Flamboro, 1,238 tons, Captain D Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The Bombay and P S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A Mc Allister will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 769 pilgrims as deck passengers.

The steam-ship Verax, 1,640 tons, Captain R G McDowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Fiume, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steam-ship Terra, 1,778 tons, Captain V Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

The steam-ship Ethiope, 1905 tons, Captain W Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, with a cargo of 2,998 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixson and Co.

The B J S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col E C Trevor, Miss Wood, Mr and Mrs McGeorge and infant, Lieut Benn, Mr Goodwin, Mr Hunter, Mr Murray, Mr Rustomjee Dinshaw, Mr Jamsetjee Pestonjee, Mr Machonochie, Mr James and 490 deck.

The City Line steam-ship City of Canterbury, 2,242 tons, Captain G. Whish, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Littledale, and 3 children, Captain H G Sutton, Mrs Sutton and 2 children, Major and Mrs Bishop and child, Mrs J C Smith, child, and infant, Col E H Kauntze, and wife, Lieut Hervy, Mr Bolton, Mr A Marsden, Col J Charles, Col H J Kinsman, Capt Borden Knutt, Miss Engel, Miss C A Davies, Mrs Crichely, Mrs Hay, and infant, Mr A M Taylor, Mrs Rhind, child and infant, and Mrs Golding.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Urbino	1543	Kerr	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Roma	2727	Rait	B	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Sculptor	850	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
" City of Canterbury	2242	Whish	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Annie Barro.	2004	Bindon	F	B Craig & Co
" Flamboro	1258	Jones	G	W&A Graham & Co
" Stella	1528	Partridge	H	....
" Day Break	1903	Morgan	K	W&A Graham & Co
" Lizzie	1334	Durkie	L	J Mackintosh & Co
" Athabasca	1645	Jones	M	J Mackintosh & Co
" Trelawney	1014	Daniel	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Congo	1891	Rogers	O	F Muir & Co
" Florida	2049	Young	P	J Mackintosh & Co
" Huzara	1336	Stebbing	Q	B I S N Co
" Wai		Nacoda	alongside	Shepherd & Co
" Verax	1640	McDowell	30 tons crane,	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
" Poonani	do.	do.
" Krishna	do.	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
" Asia	2322	Lair	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy.	3	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Ravenna	1915	Hall	4	P & O Co.
" Teheran	1671	Sams	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt. Companion	2513	Jones	6	K Nixon & Co.
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Jani
" Thisbe	1848	Costanzo	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Etolia	2139	Gill	9	K Nixon & Co
" Chatfield	1904	McFee	10	J Mackintosh & Co
" Chittagong	1240	Davey	12	W. & A. Graham.
" Pemba	936	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
" Trepoli	1687	Dunn	16	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola.... 598 Tice.... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Captain	From
21	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Busreh, April 10.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 8.
	Verax (s)	McDowell	Fiume, March 30.
	Flamboro (s)	Jones	Port Said, April 7.
	Ethiope (s)	Taylor	North Shields.
	Terra (s)	Peterson	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	Trieste.
	Chatfield (s)	McFee	Karachi.
	City of Canterbury (s)	Whish	Liverpool.
	Tuna (s)	Blair	Mussowa, &c.

The steamer Sculptor, Captain McAllister, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Oriental, for London, &c.
" Chindwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Flamboro, for Trieste and Venice.
" Verax, for Hamburg.
" Terra, for Dunkirk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 21.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhar. and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairaz and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 140 cwts coir yarn, V Bhimjee; 72 bales wool, M Jaiths; 90 bales wool, E Gangjee and Co.

For London.

Oriental s—77 cwts gum, and 4½ cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee; 54 cwts ising glass, R Dhanjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 80 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 600 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 1,999¾ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,300½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 337½ cwts olibanum, E Visram; 39 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Beel and Co; 325 cwts coiryarn, C Khalsee and Co; 1,000 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 cwts chutney, and 1 case condiment, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 27 bales skins, and 33¼ cwts rampartree, B Sajen; 20 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 1 case woollen shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales skins R Kaderbhoy; 250 cwts coir yarn, C Ketsey and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 113 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 18 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomaboy and Co; 10 chests opium, The P and O Co; 72 bales hides and skins, S Maloobhoy and Co; 30 bales skins, H C Hajee Guney; 22 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Hull.

Athabasca s—2,001 cwts linseed Beyts Craig and Co; 6,828 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Urbino s—3,375 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

Congo s—6,000 cwts wheat Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,500¼ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 22,129 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David, Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Tirra s—2,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co; 6,300 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S, Moodeliar and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts mustard seed, Lyon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed F L Batliboi and Co; 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Annie Barrow s—1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co.

Asia s—40 bales aloes-fibre, A Vinayek Cabhatre and Co; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers.

Kt of St George s—8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Amana s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Daybreak s—3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts horns, George Lockhart and; 800 cwts linseed, S D Sassoon and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed K Nixon and Co; 594 cwts rapseed, John Fachiri.

For Hamburg.

Verax s—540 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 530 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 2,020 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 490 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 220 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 770 bales cotton, A Blasceeck and Co; 840 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 330 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,265 bales cotton, V Brothers; 440 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 365 bales cotton, Thos H Moore, and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, and 3,999 cwts linseed, and 165 bales cotton, Ersthausen and Co; 1,099 cwts myrabollams; 2,400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 985 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Calabria s—7,000 cwts wheat; 20,013 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts rapeseed J C Bushby and Co.

Kt Companion s—4,000 cwts ropeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 60 cwts gum, M Moosa.

Lancashire s—14,000 cwts wheat; 24,016 cwts linseed, and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, P Takersee; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 1,795 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Etolia s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 995 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheli and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—1,303 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtlor; 360 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 385 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 860 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co.

Lizzie s—499¼ cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co.

Flamboro s—550 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 230 bales bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 495 bales cotton, Ersthausen and Co; 330 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Tripoli s—110 bales cotton, 600 cwts tulseed, and 420 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bedouin s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Ghent.

Congo s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—870 cwts castorseed, J Essa; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Trelawny s—999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Flamboro s—1,569 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy; 300 bales cotton, and 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Alexandria.

Imperatrix s—1,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Florida s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Barcelona.

Asia s—50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Gothenburg.

Urbino s—3 cases curiosities, G De Bildt.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—111 bales cotton, D P Marker; 99 bales cotton, R Rajaram, 71 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 59 cwts cloves, 9 cwts horns, and 1½ cwts moyeteeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 190 bales twist, D V Maker 50 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebram; 200 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 250 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 225 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 600 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Thisbe s—150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Ravehna s—30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 75 cwts onion S Ramjee; 48 chests opium, The P and O Co; 125 cwts onions, R Magjee.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—20 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 7 bales cloth, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Teheran s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebram; 325 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 240 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co; 200 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Teheran s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Cursetjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Chindwara s—300 bales cotton, T Sitaram; 50 bales cotton, H Amooluckchand.

THE WEATHER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and locally at Khandwa, brisk over Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Cuddapah, and generally moderate elsewhere. The distribution has undergone a slight change. Readings still continue high in the extreme south of the Peninsula and lowest in the Indus Valley. Baric gradients are very steep over Sind and Gujarat, moderate over the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and the Bombay Presidency, and slight elsewhere. The isobars indicate the existence of a somewhat large barometric depression to the north-westwards of Bombay. Pressure is considerably below the average over Sind and slightly below it over the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central India and at some few other stations, but continues above it everywhere else. Winds are southerly on the Coromandel Coast, south-easterly at Secunderabad, Bangalore. Calicut and Jacobabad, north-easterly at Akola, Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin and Cuddapah and north-westerly or south-westerly elsewhere. The velocity has increased considerably in Sind and fresh winds are reported in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and also at Madras and Negapatam, and moderate or light in other districts. The maximum temperature is below the average everywhere except in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, where the excess ranges from 3° to 6°. The highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in Sind, Central India, Berar, locally at Surat, Malegaon and Madras, but are generally cool over the rest of the country. The lowest temperature was 66° at Ajmere and Rajkot. Humidity has changed irregularly and by small amounts, and the skies are partially cloudy in Berar, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and in the extreme south, but remain clear in other provinces. Moderate showers are reported to have fallen at Belgaum and Colombo and light ones at Raipur and Cochin, but there has been no rain anywhere else. A large barometric depression exists to the northwards of Jacobabad and the weather in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi is very unsettled. It will probably give strong winds with cloudy and showery weather in the Persian Gulf. Strong winds are also probable in places where the barometric gradients are steep. The weather is likely to become cloudy and light local showers are probable in Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th April, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	235

* From midnight to midnight.

The audience at the performance of the French pantomime play, "L'Enfant Prodigue," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, included at least one Frenchman of note, M. le Vicomte de Rochefort-Lucay, better known to fame as M. Henri Rochefort. M. Rochefort, it is well known, is an exile from his country in consequence of the leading part he took in the Boulangist movement. His tall figure and his remarkable head of hair, bushy as it has always been, but now quite white with age, made him a conspicuous figure in the front row of the stalls. One fact the French performers, who had so cordial a reception at the hands of an English audience, could hardly have failed to be struck by, and that was the generous meed of applause with which their efforts were rewarded. In Paris it is otherwise, owing to the abominable claque system. There the applause comes with irritating monotony and regularity from a little band of men in one corner of the house, and the general public hardly dare to applaud for fear of being taken for claqueurs. As the curtain was raised yesterday three times after each act owing to the persistent clapping of hands and shouts of "bravo" from all parts of the house, M. Courtes, Mdlle. Jane May, and the other performers appeared not only surprised, but even a little touched at these manifestations of approval and goodwill.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION TO-DAY, at Capt. Steele's Sale at Marine Lines, a good strong high bred Bay Arab Horse with a light stylish Mail Phaeton. Property of a Gentleman leaving for England.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WANTED, an enterprising young man, with Rupees 3,000, as partner in a good paying Business. Apply by letter to "C. T.," care of this Office.

WANTED, A CARDING MASTER, and a SPINNING MASTER, for a Local Cotton Mill. Only Europeans of proved ability and experience need apply, stating terms with copies of testimonials, to "A B C.," care of this Paper.

THE SERVICES of a 6 years' Mercantile experience Man in Seed and Wheat is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Highest references. "V.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora, facing the Sea, on long lease. Suitable for two families. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to "L. M.," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS (with Cookroom) suitable for one or two Bachelors, in a desirable situation in the Fort. Rent moderate. Apply "M" care of this Office.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," Bombay Gazette Office.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RECEIVED FEW KOSMOPHON ACCORDEONS, with Harmonish Clockwork and Dampers, with 8 Bells, Rs. 25. Also the new Reform Accordeons of all kinds and of all sizes, Rs. 6 to Rs. 50. Rich in tone. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "BIJOU" PIANO.—Rs. 250, Rs. 280, … and specially made for

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHIANTI.—Best Italian Wine. Imported by C. Boggiano and Co. Sole Agents J. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 12-0 per doz. bottles.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

LAST NIGHT ONLY.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME IN FANCY SKATING.

THE GREAT CANADIAN TOBOGGAN SLIDE,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL,

AT 10 P.M.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND DARING FEAT Ever performed or attempted on Wheels during the History of Roller Skating.

INTRODUCED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

BY PROFESSOR WYMAN (AMERICA)

and on one occasion was witnessed by

48,000 PEOPLE,

And created the Greatest Sensation that has ever been known in Calcutta.

The Slide has been specially erected and constructed and is the longest ever erected for this purpose.

LENGTH, 180 FT.; HEIGHT, 39 FT.; WIDTH, 20 IN.

The Terrific Speed attained in the Daring Descent is about 2½ miles a minute.

AT THE END OF THE SLIDE

PROFESSOR WYMAN MAKES HIS PERILOUS LEAP FOR LIFE OVER TEN ORDINARY CHAIRS.

!!! REMEMBER THE DATE !!!

AND

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL FEAT.

Admission ......Re. 1 | Reserved Chairs.. ..Rs. 2

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

Doors open at 8-15 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,

OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THERE was no further change in the market rates of discount in London yesterday ; but Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was down to the same extent, at 106⅛. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. per oz., being quoted at 44 7-16d. and Paper Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £74 5-16 and £76⅛, respectively ; while in New York, Silver was ¼ cent down at 97½, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·88¾ dollars ; and the United States Treasury made further purchases of the metal, say 594,000 ounces at 97·30 to 97·45 cents. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 4 13-16d. French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 94½ ; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at francs 25·24½.

Bombay Linseed advanced yesterday 1s. per quarter on the spot, and 6d. to arrive, at 44s. 6d. and 43s. 6d., ex-quay respectively. Wheat is called firmer, but the last previous prices of 8s. 5d. per cental for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, and 7s. 5½d for White Delhi, ex-quay are still quoted. The Goat Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a dull feeling, and prices 1 to 1½d per lb lower.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening generally, and with Surats in favour of buyers, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales only, inclusive of 700 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for the near deliveries, and 1-16d. in all the more distant positions, the extreme rates being 4·39-64d., for April, and 4·53d. for August-September. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 8⅞ cents. ; and Futures for July were 7 points down at 8·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 12,000 bales ; and the figures from the commencement now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1891	1890	1889.
Monday's Receipts......	12,000	3,100	4,000
Two days' do.	22,000	5,400	11,000
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,455,000	5,630,500	5,352,000

Our local Cotton Market continues dull, with only a small business doing ; but prices show no further change excepting in the case of Bhownugger, quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Exporters have taken 600 bales to-day, of which 400 were Bengals, at Rs. 142-56 ; and the balance Bhownugger at Rs. 179 ; while the purchases for Mill account have been only 400 bales, say 100 bales each of Nugger, at Rs. 160 ; Joria at Rs. 151 ; Pachora, at Rs. 144 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT.—We have had a strong market to-day, and purchases for export to a large amount have transpired, while prices of *Red Delhi*, *Hard Yellow*, and *Hard Red* have advanced 2 annas per cwt., and we now quote as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-6-0		per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-5-0		"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-3-0		"
Red Delhi............	Rs. 5-12-0	to Rs. 5-13-0	per cwt.
Hard Yellow...........	" 4-7-0	to Rs. 4-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad......	" 5-0-0		"
Hard Red..........	" 4-3-0	to Rs. 4-4-0	"

SEEDS have not been in much demand for export, and only a moderate business has been done. The tone of the market has been steady however, and *Linseed* is ½ an anna higher, at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follow :—

Cotton	13,455	bales.
Wheat	166,835	cwts.
Linseed	80,039	"
Rapeseed	21,558	"
Gingelly	7,542	"
Poppyseed	5,694	"
Groundnuts	12,756	"
Castorseed	5,302	"

Tonnage for May has been offering at 28s. per ton ; and in fresh engagements, a June steamer has been fixed at 26s. and one for July at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining all day. The market opened with all Banks quoting 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits ; but business was soon done at 1s. 5 5-32d., then at 1s. 5⅛d., and later on at 1s 5 3-32d. Business has been quiet, few Merchants' Bills having come out, and the Banks having been reluctant sellers at the close, with their quotations nominal.

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Francs	do. ...	1·80¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong in tone, and a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in previous quotations both for money and account has been attained, the closing rates for Four per cents. having been 105⅞ for Cash ; 105⅝ for the Settlement at the end of the month ; and 105½ for the 1st June account. 107¼ is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—The feeling for Cotton Mill Scrip is still weak, and we again note some reduction in rates at our quotations. Otherwise the market is quiet and generally steady. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 957½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollerah....................................	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 13-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74 5-16
4½ per cent. "	76⅛
Bar Silver	4 47-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam, extra, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 21.

Orient Line mail-steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais reached Aden on Monday, the 20th instant 4 p.m.

The same Co.'s steamer Yarra left Aden on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m. for Europe.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	10	30 p.m.	12	27
Teheran	21	1	5 p.m.	1	22
Suez	21	1	25 p.m.	1	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st April, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	6
" Kurrachee ...	...	22	...	11
" Madras	...	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SHELTON—NEWBERY—April 8, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev T F Dale, M A, Chaplain, George Shelton, of Shelton, Norfolk, to Alice Kathrine, eldest daughter of Mr Francis Newbery, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—April 13, at Calcutta, Ellen (Ne'lie) Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of F G Harris, aged 23 years.

MORRISSEY—April 15, at Madras, James Bernard Morrissey, Engine Driver, South Indian Railway, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, in the speech at Simla in which he took leave of his friends the other day, made an excursion somewhat beyond the genialities of after-dinner oratory. The secular rivalry between the Financial and the spending Departments may be treated from more points of view than one. The late Military Member of Council preferred for once to deal with it as a matter for not too serious consideration. To him, and for the moment, Sir David Barbour was the Bogie Man, "the man who works such havoc among the little innocents of the Military Department, the little items for improvements of all kinds, the little bantlings which are so carefully nursed during the year, and wrapped in the dry sheets of the military estimates, too often only to be ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of the Financial Moloch." This is the playful periphrase in which Sir George Chesney illustrated the general observation that though he and Sir Frederick Roberts had done their best to bring the army up to a state of readiness for service, their work had fallen short of completeness because the last word did not rest with them. Later on in the same speech, and in the same vein he observed that "in the piping times of peace, when all is quiet, the advocates of military forethought and military efficiency work under difficulties. What they deem prudence is dubbed military extravagance; they find themselves set down as alarmists ; financial considerations and the Bogie Man get the upper hand." There is a perceptible sediment of seriousness in all this, quite enough to give an after dinner-speech something more than personal importance. For it illustrates, with a distinctness that will not escape notice, the frame of mind in which the heads ofthe military administration habitually survey the field of Indian policy. They resent the fact that they cannot get the last word, that the play of opinion and interest by which the policy of Government is ordinarily determined should operate in the case of proposals emanating from the Military Department. That this view of things has occasionally met with encouragement outside professional circles does not give it reasonableness. The unofficial member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council who a year or two ago argued that the military expenditure of India ought, from the nature of things, to be excluded from criticism, did no other service to this unconstitutional and impolitic opinion than to get it most effectually denounced from one end of the country to the other. We do not know that Sir George Chesney, even when he conceals the idea under the appropriate banter of an after-dinner speech, has done it any more effectual service than to call attention to the extravagance of the pretensions put forward. His complaint really comes to this, that the army ought alone amongst the great spending departments to have a free hand in its expenditure, uncontrolled by any considerations as to the claims of the other departments, or by any thought for the general well-being of the Empire. There is something Napoleonic in the idea, but then, though Sir George Chesney reminds us that India is held by the sword, we have not yet deliberately elected to govern the country on the principles upon which Napoleon sought to hold France in his keeping. The army is like every other department in the State inasmuch as it would be the first to suffer from any drying up of the sources of the country's prosperity, so that it is itself dependent upon the vigilance with which "Bogie Men," whether they appear in the persons of Viceroys or Financial Members of Council, see to it that even the military expenditure undergo the same scrutiny as other expenditure. For it is not only Financial Members of Council who have had to play the part of "Bogie Man" in India. Lord Mayo had to do it in 1869, and if he had not done it effectually Sir Frederick Roberts and General Chesney would have found it difficult to procure the magnificent sums which have been laid out upon the defences of India and upon the increase of the army during the time that they have held leading places in the military administration. Lord Mayo discounted such opposition to economy in military expenditure as has again found expression of late, taking it for granted, in fact, when he saved the Empire from financial ruin that his measures would be opposed from the military side. The view which he took was this. Every shilling, he held, that was taken for unnecessary military expenditure was so much withdrawn from what we ought to spend for the moral and material improvement of the people. If our condition was financially most prosperous—and Sir William Hunter has given the public lately a new opportunity of learning what the financial condition of India was when Lord Mayo came here —we should not be justified in spending one shilling more upon the army than could be shown to be imperatively necessary. "We cannot think," the Viceroy wrote to the Secretary of State in 1871, "that it is right to compel the people of this country to contribute one farthing more to military expenditure than the safety and defence of the country absolutely demand." There was a good deal of the "Bogie Man" in this, and if Sir David Barbour has earned the name from his colleague by acting as often as occasion required upon the principles enshrined here he has no reason to complain. Happily the significance of Sir George Chesney's complaint is not likely to be misunderstood, though if the public memory were not strong and fresh there might be a danger lest people should take seriously the complaint that the army is not in a state of readiness for service because the Finance Minister wants to put a word in when increases of military expenditure are asked for. The record since 1885 at all events stands in direct contradiction of any complaint of this kind. Money has been laid out with a free hand upon frontier roads, frontier railways, and frontier fortfications. Special defences have been constructed in accordance with a programme under which an outlay of five crores has been sanctioned. The European army is stronger by ten thousand men than it was six years ago ; the native army by nearly thirty thousand men. Sums have been voted for new artillery and rifles more quickly than they could be spent. Not a year has passed without showing an increase in the ordinary expenditure on the army. In the present year additions have been made which permanently add Rx. 132,000 a year to the Military Budget, and Sir David Barbour told us last month that according to the best conclusion he could come to the permanent cost of the army is likely to increase. This does not look like a starved Department, or one whose leaders are crippled for want of resources. The truth is that if an appeal to public opinion upon this matter was necessary it should have been made not by Sir George Chesney, but by Sir David Barbour, who is much more in need of support against the inconsiderate demands of his military colleagues than they are of support against the parsimony of the Financial Department. The Military Budget for the current year has already been altered for the worse by two unforeseen events—the expedition to Manipur, and the disappointing aspect of exchange. A decrease of Rx. 200,000 was estimated for in the army expenditure in India, owing to the better rate of exchange for British troops. Exchange, which was taken a month ago at 1*s*. 5·25*d*., is already more than a farthing worse than that, and we fear Sir David Barbour is more likely to lose than to gain in that direction this year. The conditions are not such therefore as to warrant any cessation of financial control over military expenditure, and we hope that the first result of Sir George Chesney's complaints will be to awaken the public here, and the governing authorities at home, to the necessity of strengthening those members of the Government of India who are acting in the spirit of a memorable declaration of Lord Derby's that "our best defences in India are a full treasury and a contented people."

FEW people, we suspect, will think that the jury in the Kambekar Street Murder Case should have given any other verdict than one of "guilty," and the Chief Justice in saying that he agreed with it was in concurrence with general opinion on the subject. The prosecution had to satisfy the one condition which is imperative in all cases in which the principal witness is an accomplice, and on all material points they did this. The accomplice Dawood moreover told a story which, extraordinary though it was, remained absolutely unshaken during a long and searching cross-examination. He left the witness-box, proved it is true to be on the same level of culpability with his partner in crime, but probably as truthful a witness as had ever been called. Buchoo certainly had a willing and a thorough-going confederate. Notice, for example, the marvellous callousness of the man when he asked Fatmabai in her death agony where he should find six rupees which he had lent her the day before. It is probably to this utter shamelessness that we owe the fulness and the veracity of his story. Having satisfied himself that his neck was no longer in danger he told the whole tale of treachery and heartlessness, and so showed that men may have not only "the defects of their qualities" but "the qualities of their defects," the man with a good heart for murder being sometimes as truthful as a man of honour, though speaking the truth, not for truth's sake, but from callousness and absence of shame. Thus we had in Dawood, murderer though he has confessed himself to be, a very reliable witness, whose story stood unshaken through a careful cross-examination. Upon the motives of the murder his evidence of course threw no light. He was the instrument chosen by Buchoo, and bribed by the offer of five hundred rupees he did as he had bargained to do, and asked no questions. The theory of the prosecution was that Buchoo was in difficulties, that his father had money, and that he compassed Mowladina's death in order to come into possession of the property. The defence endeavoured to break down this story by showing that the father and son were on good terms, though in this they scarcely went beyond proving that the old man had no ill-feeling against his son, which was scarcely the same thing. There were too the very natural objections that if Buchoo had wanted money he could have robbed his father without murdering him, and that in any case it was not necessary to kill five persons—three of them women—in order to get possession of the property of one of them. But both objections invite a rejoinder. From time immemorial men have murdered for gain, flattering themselves that the death of their victim would conceal theft, or would itself pass for a natural occurrence. And as to the unnecessarily large number of victims, murderers are not always economical of life, and there is a sense in which Buchoo might have thought that there was safety in numbers. By treating the servant woman, whom he could have no direct motive for getting rid of, in the same way as her master, he may have hoped to divert attention from the idea of murder, and turn it to poisonous cooking-pots or to something equally far removed from any theory of criminal intervention. As a matter of fact, that was the first solution of the mystery which was suggested by popular rumour, and if chemical analysis, with its unmistakable indications, had not told quite a different story, Mowladina and the members of his household would have gone down to their grave as the victims, in their neighbours' belief, of a domestic accident. The scientific evidence showed a certain tendency to divergence, but not greater than we should expect. At the most the evidence for the defence went to show that death had been caused not by strychnia but by *nux-vomica*, the nut from which strychnia is derived, which is much less bitter, and would not be so liable to be tasted in food. The practical value of this theory was reduced to very small proportions indeed when it was admitted by Dr. Bahadurjee, the expert who put it forward, that there was no doubt that strychnia in one form or another was the cause of death. Buchoo will go to his doom therefore with no mystery enshrouding either the motives of the murder or the methods which he adopted for carrying it out. It stands unrivalled for the deliberateness with which it was planned, even to the washing of the victims' bodies and the preparation of them for burial. But there is a strange illustration of the perhaps unavoidable imperfection of our means of arriving at forensic truth in the contrast between the position at this moment of the two murderers. Dawood has told the truth, and so has purchased a free pardon. But, the facts apart that he was not the originator of the crime and that the victims were not his kith and kin as three of them were Buchoo's, it is impossible to distinguish between the guilt of the two—difficult even to recognize them even in the capacities respectively of principal and agent. Dawood was as free an agent as Buchoo, and there is no evidence that he was in the slightest degree reluctant to perform the function entrusted to him. He had his motive for murder, and it was the same as that which moved Buchoo to put poison in his servant's hands, and tell him to compass the deaths of half a household. Buchoo looked for perhaps eight or ten thousand rupees as the reward of his crime ; Dawood looked for five hundred. Neither has got what he looked for, and only one is assured of getting what he deserves. The practice of granting free pardons to murderers who turn Queen's evidence may be the less of two evils, and society doubtless finds some safe-guard in a device which virtually substitutes the certain hanging of one murderer for the uncertain hanging of two. "One on the gallows is worth two in the dock" seems to be the philosophy of the matter, and from the point of view of public policy much may be said for it. But we are a long way from abstract justice when the question which of the two murderers shall meet with his deserts is dependent upon which of the two is the first to peach upon the other. Who, for example, would have been in the witness-box, and who in the dock, if Buchoo had been the first with the confession that he had offered Dawod five hundred rupees to do the deed and that he did it ?

THE Scotch marriage law is so widely different from that which obtains in England, and the facility with which marriages in Scotland are contracted or annulled so much greater, that the Southran can scarcely realise the facts. Here we have in English papers, to hand by the mail, detailed hints to Mr. Jackson, the hero of the Clitheroe case, or any husband who may find himself in a similar quandary as to how to get free. The *modus operandi* for a man to get a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion is to become domiciled in Scotland, write and ask the wife to do likewise, offering to send her passage-money for the purpose. If, as in Mr. Jackson's case, the wife refuses, then after nine months if she have been absent from her husband for four years, he applies for and secures a divorce. In England there is no such remedy, and correspondents who since the Clitheroe judgment have flooded the daily papers with letters are urging that the law throughout Great Britain should be assimilated. And if divorce is easy in Scotland marriage is still more easy of accomplishment. A month ago we are told two young couples and a Minister were seen to make their way, shortly before the hour for closing the picture gallery at Glasgow, to a remote part of one of the corridor. The Minister produced a book and one of the two young couples were legally man and wife before they left, having eluded the vigilance of their parents. Another intesting story is told in the papers which convey Lord Low's decision in what is known as the Fife marriage case. Eighteen months ago in an Anstruther Hotel a Fifeshire farmer, who had been drinking there the whole day, "upon the spur of the moment and without pre-meditation" suggested to the bar-maid that he and she should marry. Without more ado the parties joined hands, and in the presence of others who were drinking at the bar, "went through a ceremony and interchanged words" which the woman who was twenty years the farmer's junior construed into a final and sufficient contract of marriage. This however the farmer, when he became sober, or at least more sober than he had been at the time, repudiated. The matter was carried to the Law Courts, when it was held that the whole test of the case lay as to whether or not the parties were serious : The lady said yes, while the erring swain pleaded it was all a drunken spree and he was not at all serious, though he admitted a Bible had been produced by one of the parties present. When an unfortunate man takes the life of another or robs his till, intoxication is held to be no excuse, but in the matter of matrimony it is, it appears, and Lord Low, finding that the man was drunk, concluded also that he could not be serious, and the ceremony was merely an unseemly joke. A judgment such as this furnishes another loophole of retreat for those who change their minds. Had Mrs. Jackson lived in Scotland instead of in Lancashire she could have urged that she was not serious and have claimed the invalidity of the marriage upon the strength of which her husband had seized and carried her away. The judgment in the Clitheroe case has raised a nest of hornets in England whose indignation finds egress through the papers. The Fifeshire case has also opened the eyes of the Scotch people to the defects of what some were wont to style a perfect system. In the volumes of correspondence, as in the multitude of counsellors, there may be wisdom, and it may be that the ultimate effect of these two extraordinary cases may be a thorough reconsideration of the marriage laws of the two countries, and their amendment according to the light of latter day experience and opinion.

A RUSSIAN merchant, who is well known from his endeavours to extend Russian commerce in the Balkan Peninsula, is striving to do the same thing in Persia. He is forming an artel, or guild of dealers, who will send goods to Persia to other members who will go there to trade. These trade guilds are very widely spread throughout Russia, and in the direction suggested the union generally proves to be strength. The proposed guild is to be largely composed of Persians living in Moscow and St. Petersburg and who may know best the class of goods to send to their native country.

A NAPLES correspondent states that the emigrants saved from the Utopia, who have arrived in that city, one and all speak with the greatest gratitude of the manner in which they were succoured by the crews of H. M. S. Anson and the Freya. They seem almost stunned by their misfortunes. One man kissed the ground as soon as he stepped ashore ; another was met by his father, to whom he had to announce the loss of three brothers. A strong young man and fine swimmer told how, when the Utopia began to sink, he had thrown himself into the sea close to the captain of the Utopia. Three little children, who have lost their parents, and of whom the relations or surname of the youngest are not even known (he only said he was called Beppino), are staying for the present with Mr. Holmes, the sub-agent at Naples. They had brought with them two sacks full of clothes and linen, two boxes of playthings, and some money, which had all been given to them at Gibraltar.

THE laws against the Jews in Russia continue to be enforced without diminution of rigour. Those living within the fifty verst limit continue to be forced to leave, though in a particular case so poor were they that, having no means of support, some were allowed a further respite. In St. Petersburg the Prefect shows as great activity against them as he shows in all his deeds. In a particular case, a rather well-to-do Jew, a furniture dealer, got three days' notice to quit the city, being forced to get rid of his stock at a ruinous price. And the regulations against foreign Jews coming to Russia to transact buisness as agents or representatives will be strictly enforced.

JEWISH emigration from Bessarabia is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a general exodus. Our Odessa correspondent writes : The worst feature of the movement is that Brazil is the destination of the greater number and of the poorer class of the emigrants, who are misled by the false and specious representations of agents of their own faith. The authorities offer no warning to this misguided people, such as was recently given to the Polish emigrants, but rather encourage them in their false hopes.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, April 21.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said there was no prospect of finding time for a further discussion of the opium question. It was, he said, improper to suggest that the Government of India did not consider what passes in the House of Commons, but the full responsibility of governing India rests with it.

Sir J. Pease then announced that he would drop his motion.

Mr. Smith, replying to a further question, said it was not intended to appoint a Select Committee to examine into the effects produced by opium on the health of those who consume it.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The celebrated Breach of Promise Case brought by Miss Gladys Evelyn, an actress, against Mr. Hurlbert, the writer and journalist, in which the plaintiff claimed £10,000 damages, has ended in a verdict being found for the defendant, who, in his defence, pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity.

THE PORTUGUESE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Willoughby, who was in charge of the expedition that was fired upon by the Portuguese, has returned to Delagoa Bay. He states that his party consisted of five Englishmen and one hundred natives, and they carried with them a number of instruments for prospecting purposes, but no arms. On the arrival of the party at Beira they tendered customs duties on the implements they were carrying, intending to ascend the Pungwe River, but could get no reply from the customs officials. After waiting two days they made a start to resume the journey, but were immediately fired upon by the Portuguese. Sixteen of the party were made prisoners and are detained at Beira.

THE PRESS ON THE PORTUGUESE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 21.

The newspapers to-day in discussing the particulars of the outrage by the Portuguese at Beira on a party of British subjects are generally of opinion that the insult to the British flag demands redress.

The *Times* says that the toleration shown by the British Government towards a "Tottering Monarchy" has now reached its limits.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Treasury purchased 594,000 ounces of silver to-day at price ranging from 97·30 to 97·45.

FURTHER INSUBORDINATION OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, April 21.

The 1st Company of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards stationed in Chelsea barracks refused to attend parade this morning. One of the oldest soldiers of the company was at once arrested.

The grievance alleged by the men is the number of extra drills they have lately had in heavy marching order.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 10th instant, left here at noon to-day, for Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Carthage for Colombo and Australia also sailed at noon.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 21.

H. E. the Governor was presented with a Municipal address this morning; he also opened the Industrial Exhibition. First he proceeded shortly before seven to the public gardens, accompanied by Colonel Wodehouse. There he was received by the members of the Municipality. Replying to the address the Governor congratulated them on having a Council which bestowed the closest attention on public works for the benefit of the people. They had also placed the administrative ystem of the country on such a basis as would ensure sound system of being handed over to the young Chief when her Majesty the Queen-Empress saw fit to allow him to take the reins of office.

Referring to education his Excellency advised them to pay closest attention to education to the lowest classes; and also congratulated them that teaching to the females was being attended to. Touching to the subject of horse-breeding he thought the whole country must be grateful to the Council for the encouragement given to the breeding of good horses. He said he trusted that endeavours be made not only at Kolhapur but the Government of India for recruitment of the excellent animal the Deccan pony which he regretted to think had diminished its numbers and quality owing to some recent wars in which India was engaged.

After visiting the Albert Edward Hospital his Excellency proceededto Hathi Mahal to open the Industrial Exhibition. On his arrival he was received by the Raja, attended by the Dewan and Mr. Candy, president of the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Candy than read an address, giving the history and a description of the exhibition. The Governor, replying, dwelt on the importance of exhibitions of that kind. Referring to the difficulty of communication there compared it with England in making it known. The exhibition [illegible] which was held three years ago must have been a success [illegible] and proved of service to exhibitors and business [illegible] men, or they would not have come forward in larger nu[illegible]bers and more exhibits than before. If the exhibition [illegible]n itself is not to prove of great success financially [illegible] they would be mply repaid for the outlay from the fac[illegible] that they ould be contributing to the financial interests [illegible] of e people, and the neighbourhood in improving the ans of employment and encouraging trade with er places. His Excellency and party then walk- round the exhibition. A state banquet was [illegible] by the Raja in honour of the Governor in the ng. To-morrow morning early the Governor aff leave for Mahableshwar.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

THE ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Everything was arranged at Kohima for an advance yesterday. The force, consisting of twelve hundred men, were arranged in three divisions as follows:—First—Colonel Evans, Commanding four hundred and forty, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry; second—Major Ridgeway, Commanding, three hundred and forty of the 4th Bengal Infantry; and one hundred of the 13th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Giles; third—Captain McIntyre, Commanding two hundred and forty of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and two hundred military police. The 44th have taken their two 7-pounders with them. Captain Birch, with three guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery, accompanies the column. Colonel Elison, 42nd Goorkhas, remains in command at Kohima with four hundred Goorkhas and six companies of the 13th Bengal Infantry, under Major Bingham; Lieutenants Camelleri and MacBarnett, of the 13th Bengal Infantry are attached to the 42nd B. I. and proceed with the column. Ten days' rations and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man accompany the column. The staff consists of General Collett, Commanding; Major Gwatkin, A. A. G. to the Manipur Field Force when concentrated at Manipur; Captain Kitson, D. A. A. G.; Captain C. W. Fitzgerald, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captain J. Wilcocks, Chief Transport Officer; Mr. Eales, Signaller; Surgeon Hudson, Principal Medical Officer, Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Pinhey, Telegraph Department, and Mr. Hall, Postal Department.

The Silchar Column will consist of seventeen hundred men, with two guns, and the Tammu column, eighteen hundred men, with four guns, making a total of four thousand seven hundred men.

There are now as prisoners at Manipur one jemadar, twelve sepoys, and fourteen followers, of the 42nd Goorkhas, fourteen sepoys and two followers of the 43rd Goorkhas, twenty-one rank and file and five followers, of the 44th Goorkhas, seventeen Chief Commissioner's servants, 32 post and telegraph servants, 14 Political Agents' servants, and 40 syces. News is reported to have been received at Tammu that the Taungthout Sawbwa has sent two of his followers to the Subedar, in charge of the Manipur frontier post, to obtain news.

April 21.

It is stated that the fourth brother of the Maharaja is holding the position at Aloungdoung, rendered famous by the late exploits of Lieutenant Grant. They are entrenched and their strength is said to be two thousand.

THE CHIN LUSHAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

An officer of the Black Mountain Expedition met some Chigarzais between Derbandrai and Seri. They stated their tribes had no intention of sending in a jirgha. They did not wish to fight, and intended to abide by the terms arranged with Mian Gul on the 17th.

Zahwit, a Klang-Klang chief, arrived at Haka for the purpose of coming to a peaceful settlement of the hostilities. He agreed to the following terms laid down by the Political Officer and swore on oath that La-Lway and Koi-Kway would be handed over unconditionally, and their houses levelled to the ground in the event of their being harboured in any of the Klang Klang villages. He undertook to raze the villages to the ground, and seize the persons of the chiefs and bring them into Haka. He also undertook that the arms of all men engaged in the attack should be surrendered, and all their moveable property brought in to the Political Officer on the 20th. Seventeen guns, four gongs, eight brass pots, some valued cloth, and an elephant's tusk were handed in to Mr. MacNabb.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

It is expected that the Khojak Tunnel will not be completed till late in the autumn, and no final arrangements have been made in regard to the opening ceremony.

THE MOGULSERAI-DALTONGUNGE PROJECT.

The survey of the Mogulserai-Daltongunge Railway has been brought to a successful conclusion, and the alignment obtained is said to be very favourable.

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

The report of the Leprosy Commission may be expected some time in July, when the Government of India will probably arrange with the National Committee to be supplied with copies.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A gross outrage resulting in a death is reported to have been committed on a young European lady travelling down to Calcutta by the mail train. The young lady, who is the daughter of an European official, was in the ladies' compartment of a first-class carriage, and was all right when the train reached Mokameh, the dining station between Dinapore and Calcutta. She dined there, and her servants saw her safely into her carriage. When the train reached the next stopping station her servants went up to her carriage as usual to enquire if their mistress had any orders for them, but they found her dead. While approaching the carriage they saw a man jumping out, who alighted on a goods train just leaving the station for Mokameh. Telegrams were promptly despatched to Mokameh by the passengers and officials, and on the arrival of the goods train at Mokameh, the breakvan was searched, and a ticket collector, who was unaware that his escapade had been discovered, was arrested asleep. It appears that while the train was steaming out of the station the ticket-collector jumped on the footboard on the off side and got into the carriage, and having outraged the girl, the scoundrel smothered her, fearing detection.

THE COIMBATORE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The District Munsiff of Coimbatore delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Mr. Stanley Bird, a [illegible] Missionary belonging to the Plymouth Brethren, was [illegible] charged with keeping a minor in his possession against the wis[illegible]h of his guardians, and other charges connected with a[illegible] attempt to convert a Brahmin youth. Mr. Bird was [illegible] ordered to hand over the custody of the youth and [illegible] pay costs. He is also restrained from teaching [illegible]im Christianity till he is of age [illegible] made.

THE MIRANZAI FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

On the 17th instant the first, second, and third columns of the Miranzai Field Force advanced to attack the enemy on the Samana Range. The enemy were in force and strongly posted, but the fire from the batteries compelled them to leave their sungars and retreat over the range. Our casualties are:—Major Egerton, Colonel Cramer, and Lieutenant Patch, wounded, three men killed, and fourteen wounded. The men suffered severely from want of water as none was procurable except what they had in their bottles. On the 18th the enemy were shelled out of the village of Sartope, the eastern edge of the Mastaon Plateau, and the villages thereon were then occupied by the force. Lieutenant-Colonel De Latour has assumed command of the Artillery in place of Major Cunningham, and Captain Hickman, 23rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General *pro tem*, *vice* Major Egerton, wounded.

April 21.

The disposition of the Miranzai Field Force was as follows:—One column at Sungor, one at Mastaon, and one near Gwada.

General Lockhart has recalled Colonel Turner and his column to Sungar. The troops advance northward on Monday. General Graham and his staff arrived at Tammu on Monday. The troops suffered much from the intense heat and want of water. One man died of heat appoplexy, and eight others suffered severely.

SIMLA, April 21.

Col. Brownlow has reported that much annoyance has been caused on the Mastaon flat plateau by the enemy. One native officer, one sepoy of the 19th, and one sepoy of the 29th Regiments were killed; and one native officer of the 6th P. I., two sepoys of the 19th, and one Sapper were wounded. General Lockhart sent a reinforcement of the 60th Rifles, 2nd P. I., 5th Goorkhas, and Peshawur M. B. to clear the enemy and destroy the villages adjacent. The attack was made at 2 p.m. on the 20th. The enemy dispersed in all directions and made afterwards a strong resistance at Saragarpi. The 60th and the Goorkhas got to close quarters. The enemy's loss is estimated to be about 150. Our casualties are—one private, K. R. R., killed, and six of other corps wounded.

WUNTHO AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The frontier villages have to pay Rs. 156 for message expenses for conveying the news to the Wuntho Tsawbwa, which shows that the results of the Manipur expedition are keenly looked for by the Burmese and Chins. It is stated from Seri that Captain Carter, D. A. A. G., Captain Hamilton, and Lieut. Wilberforce, with an escort of the 25th Seaforth Highlanders under Lieut. Featherstone-Haugh, ascended Machai peak, nine thousand and eight hundred feet high on the 18th, occupying six hours from the Camp. A good mule road has been opened from Hogi to Habelgah, where two companies of the 28th Punjab Infantry are stationed. Captain Maclaugan, R.E., is making a road from Hogi to Rainigali. On the 18th General Elles inspected the Khyber Rifles at Kungar, and on the following day they marched for Peshawar.

THE DISTURBANCE AT BENARES.

On Friday last at Benares one of Babu Sitaram's servants, with two policemen, went to a Rani's house, in Mohulla Khoja, to recover plundered property said to be concealed there. They were attacked by the Rani's retainers with swords. One constable received a severe cut on the forehead. Sitaram's servant received two cuts—one on the back of his head and one on the neck—also a bayonet wound on the shoulder. The other constable received a sword cut on the leg. The two first mentioned are in a precarious state. The assailants have escaped. Some more arrests have been made. Mr. Lumsden, senior member, Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and formerly Commissioner of Benares, is now at that station endeavouring to restore peace.

The Benares temple case has been settled by a resolution that the idol should remain undisturbed *in situ* in a shrine being built for its protection, and that then the outer building, court, &c., be removed. Quiet now prevails, and the troops have been removed.

THE PEGU BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

Mr. Ward, Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma and Chief Commissioner-Elect for Assam, sat to-day as Commissioner, appointed by H. E. the Viceroy in Council to hear the charges against Mr. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, arising out of what is now known as the Pegu Bribery Case. The charges framed by the order of the Governor-General in Council are two—first that Mr. Duke while District Judge at Pegu, from an improper motive, failed to prosecute Oung Bah for an offence, under section 162 of the Penal Code, and took part in an agreement with Oung Bah and Taroke Pyu in compounding that offence; secondly, that he gave false evidence when witness for Oung Bah in a case when the latter was convicted recently. Mr. Duke pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Vansomeren and Mr. Fagan, the prosecuting counsel being Mr. Fox, Government Advocate. Mr. Fox went through the history of the case, which was telegraphed you some time since, and said that Mr. Duke's letters to Mr. Moylan, counsel for Taroke Pyu, showed that Mr. Duke was trying to hush the matter up. One letter to Mr. Moylan, read by Mr. Fox, contained the following words:—"I trust that as Taroke Pyu has agreed to this (that is the compromise) you will let the matter end. To prevent a repetition of this I have ordered Oung Bah to leave the district." The prosecution does not say that the money reached Mr. Duke, but according to Oung Bah's story to Taroke Pyu, it was given to Mr. Duke's mistress. Mr. Duke's defence, as given by him to the local Government, runs thus:—"My reasons for not prosecuting Oung Bah were that when I examined him in the presence of Taroke Pyu he stated, the money was made over to him to engage a pleader, and as Taroke Pyu did not deny this and as he refused to prosecute, I, considering the matter purely a civil one, allowed them to settle the matter between themselves." He then goes on to admit that the letter to Mr. Moylan was carelessly worded and written in great haste. My reasons for ordering Oung Bah to leave the district was to prevent a repetition of these charges. Taroke Pyu was then examined, and detailed the circumstances under which Oung Bah induced him to give the latter Rs. 1,140 on the representation that he could bribe Mr. Duke to acquit the relatives of Taroke Pyu, accused of dacoity.

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The prosecution of Mr. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, for accepting bribes, commenced before the Judical Commissioner of Rangoon on Monday. Mr. Fox, the Government Advocate, prosecuted, and Mr. Vansomeren and Mr. Fagan defended.

THE TURF DEFAMATION CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran, commenced the hearing of the case of Donald Greenhalgh *vs.* Major E. L. Elliot, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 5,000, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 23rd September, 1890, and costs. The plantiff is a jockey and trainer, residing at East Street, Poona; and the defendant is a Major in her Majesty's Army, in command of the 1st Bombay Lancers, at present stationed at Deesa. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant, by his cheque or order for payment, dated the 18th September, 1890, directed to the National Bank of India, required them to pay to plaintiff or order, at Bombay, Rs. 5,000. The cheque was delivered to plaintiff, and it was duly presented for payment, but was dishonoured. Defendant had due notice thereof, but did not pay the money.

The defendant repudiated the claim. The plaintiff, at the time the cheque in question was being given to him, had filed a suit in the High Court against certain of the stewards of the Western India Turf Club, who had revoked the license that the plaintiff had to ride as a jockey from the Club, under circumstances not material to this suit, but which, if necessary, the defendant would rely on. The defendant, who thought the plaintiff had been badly advised in bringing the suit, informed the plaintiff that, if the suit was withdrawn unconditionally, the defendant would get his license to ride back before the Poona race meeting, the first day of which was the 18th September, 1890. The plaintiff asked the defendant to guarantee that he would get his license back if the suit was unconditionally withdrawn; and the defendant expressed his willingness to do so if the plaintiff unconditionally withdrew the suit before the defendant left Bombay for Deesa. The defendant agreed to give the plaintiff a cheque for Rs. 5,000, which the plaintiff was not to cash, unless the suit was withdrawn unconditionally before the defendant left Bombay for Deesa, and unless the plaintiff did not get back his license as a jockey before the 18th September, 1890. On the conditions aforesaid, the defendant handed the plaintiff the cheque now sued on, and post-dated it the 18th September, 1890, although the real date on which it was signed and given was about the 30th August, 1890. The 18th September, was the first day of the Poona meeting and was inserted for that reason. The defendant said that the plaintiff did get back his license as a jockey before the 18th September, 1890, and that thereupon the defendant ceased to be under any liability to the plaintiff; and the cheque ought, under the agreement abovementioned, to have been cancelled or returned to the defendant. The defendant also said that the plaintiff did not unconditionally withdraw the suit before the defendant left Bombay for Deesa. The defendant, on that ground, contended that he was not liable to the plaintiff; and expressed his intention to rely on his letter, dated 27th September, 1890, in which the full details of the circumstances under which he gave the cheque were mentioned.

The letter of the 27th September, 1890, above mentioned, was published at the time of the Police Court proceedings between the parties.

Mr. Lang, in opening the pleadings, read the plaint and the written statement.

Mr. Latham remarked that the issues in the case from the above would appear to be, firstly, whether the cheque for Rs. 5,000 was not given under the circumstances mentioned in the third paragarph of the statement; secondly, whether the plaintiff did not get back his license before the 18th September; and, thirdly, whether he had unconditionally withdrawn the suit before the defendant left Bombay for Deesa.

Mr. Lang put in the cheque, and asked the Court to hold that the onus of proving the issues rested on the defence, as under the Negotiable Instruments Act, the cheque was to be presumed to have been given for a consideration.

Mr. Latham stating that he did not care to contest the probabilities, his Lordship said the onus of the case would rest upon the defence.

The Advocate-General, in his opening statement, said the defence to the suit was similar to that contained in the written statement which had been read to the Court. The case sprang out of certain matters which occurred in 1890 at the Bombay Races. Those matters were the subject of another suit which would very shortly be before the Court, and it would not therefore be necessary to consider the facts in that case, except so far as they were connected with the present matter. In 1890 the plaintiff Greenhalgh was riding a mare belonging to Captain Hanwell, of the name of Salambo, and the question then arose as to whether he had ridden the mare fairly or had "pulled" her. The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club held that he had "pulled" the mare, and on the 24th of the month withdrew Greenhalgh's license. Major Elliot, who was a gentleman well known on the turf, came to the conclusion afterwards that the jockey had been too severely dealt with, as the mare soon after the race had died, and when at Poona during the monsoon and during the time the Assault-at-Arms was on he saw Greenhalgh. It was about the 31st August that the plaintiff had met him at his rooms at the club, and on that occasion a conversation took place between them, the nature of which would be put before the Court by Major Elliot. Before this date, however, Mr. Latham said that Greenhalgh had filed a suit against the Stewards of the Turf Club for damages in respect of his license which they had revoked, and also for defamation, Greenhalgh who submitted that they had no power to revoke the license claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages. Of course the result of these proceedings, the Advocate-General said, was to get the Stewards, "backs up," and they could not be expected to show much favour to the jockey so long as that suit was pending against them. Major Elliot had, it would appear, telegraphed to Greenhalgh to the effect that if he would unconditionally withdraw his suit he would get his license back before the next races which were to take place on the 18th September, but at the interview that he had he had no guarantee to that effect upon which Major Elliot said he would see he got it back, and then gave him his personal guarantee in the shape of a cheque for Rs. 5,000, which he told Greenhalgh he might get cashed if the license was not returned to him before the 18th September. There was one condition, however, under which the guarantee was given, and that was to the effect that the plaintiff was to unconditionally withdraw the suit against the Stewards before the departure of Major Elliot for Deesa, that officer's concluding words at the interview being, "As soon as you get your license back you are to return me my guarantee," which Greenhalgh promised to do in the presence of Captain Tinley, who was an officer in Major Elliot's regiment, and who was in the room during the latter part of the conversation between the plaintiff and the defendant, and would detail the considerations under which the cheque was given.

His Lordship: What were the considerations?

Mr. Latham said they were the promise to unconditionally withdraw the suit and that accounted for the cheque being dated the 18th September. After this Greenhalgh's solicitors wrote to the solicitors of the Turf Club Stewards, intimating that they had been instructed to withdraw the suit and compromise the matter, but Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen replied to the effect that they had forwarded the letter to their client for instructions, but intimated that there had never been any negotiations as to a compromise of the suit, stating that there were only two alternatives open to Greenhalgh, one for him to unconditionally withdraw the matter or proceed with it in the High Court, Major Elliot on the 4th September sending a telegram to Greenhalgh from Deesa to the following effect:—"Unconditional withdrawal of course includes costs, accept at once, will endeavour to help you with Stewards. Costs not heavy yet." And the following day supplemented that telegram, which was in answer to one from the jockey stating he would not pay the costs demanded by the Stewards, by a letter which has already appeared in these columns in connection with other correspondence in the matter alluded to by the Advocate-General. The telegram and letter resulted in the suit being withdrawn; but on the 16th September or about that date Major Elliot visited Poona for the races, and there met Greenhalgh on the race course, and a conversation then took place between them in regard to the matter, the jockey on being asked for the cheque informing Major Elliot that he would give it back when he had his license returned to him. After the first day's racing Major Elliot told Greenhalgh that he had got his license back, and again asked him for the cheque, and then for the first time the jockey expressed his intention of keeping, in consequence of which Mr. Latham said the defendant set about taking steps to stop its payment. The cheque on being presented on the 24th September for payment was stopped. If the cheque had been given as the plaintiff contended as a present on the part of Major Elliot, there was nothing to preclude him cashing it at once, instead of which he had waited several days before presenting it to the banks. The Stewards having on the 5th October again revoked the license in consequence of the jockey's conduct, Major Elliot subsequently consulted his solicitors, which resulted in his long letter of the 27th September being sent to the plaintiff, and a copy being inserted in the *Times of India*. That letter set forth the Major's case in its entirety, and was answered by another letter, in which Greenhalgh also published his full statement. Mr. Latham after alluding to further correspondence that had taken place between the parties, said that the plaintiff's case solely rested on his own statement, whereas Major Elliot's facts were supported by Captain Tinley, and concluded by stating that if his Lordship looked carefully at the letters that had passed between the parties, it would be found that Major Elliot had always power to stop the cheque which had never been spoken of as anything else than a guarantee given by his client, who believing the plaintiff had been harshly dealt with simply wished to do an act of justice, or rather mercy, to the plaintiff, believing at the same time that the stewards would be pleased to be rid of the suit, for there was no other reason for the defendant to have offered the Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiff, whose case, Mr. Latham considered, lay in a very narrow compass indeed.

Major Edward Locke Elliot said: I am a Major in the 1st Bombay Lancers, and was at the Bombay Races in February last year. One race run at that meeting is called the "All Horse Handicap," and there was a mare in that called Salambo, which was ridden by Greenhalgh. There was some question about the riding of the plaintiff in that race and the stewards of the Turf Club revoked his license. I had nothing to do with that revocation. I was not one of the adjudicating stewards. I was not interested in the race in any way whatever; and owned no horse, and had no bet. Afterwards the plaintiff brought an action against certain of the stewards. The horse Salambo sometime after the race died up-country. I knew about the suit. At the end of August, 1890, I was at Poona at the Assault-at-arms, and there saw the plaintiff. I sent for him to my rooms. That was on the last Saturday of August, the last day of the Assault-at-arms. I told him I knew the opinion of several of the Turf Club stewards about his case, and thought he had been ill-advised in taking steps against them. I advised Greenhalgh to withdraw unconditionally. He said Dr. Gaye wanted him to withdraw, and then he would limit the retention of Greenhalgh's license to one year. Greenhalgh asked me if I could guarantee his license being returned at the end of that time. I replied, "I am sure it will be all right if you withdraw unconditionally." As a guarantee of my *bona fide* belief in what I said I gave him my cheque for Rs 5,000, dating it the first day of the Poona Races, the 18th September, by which time I had guaranteed he should have his license back if I could get it then. I made the condition that he should withdraw his suit unconditionally before I left Bombay to go to Deesa, in order to give witness time to write to Dr. Gaye in his behalf before the Poona Races commenced. (The cheque was here put in.) Before I drew out the cheque plaintiff understood that he was to return me the cheque when he got his license back. As was writing at the table Captain Tinley came into the room. I then left the cleque on the table; not torn out of the book. When I came back I gave the cheque to Greenhalgh and I said "You thoroughly understand Donald as soon as your license is restored you, you return me my cheque or guarantee," or I might have said "return this to me." He replied "Yes, sir, I understand perfectly." Greenhalgh then left his room. I went down to Bombay next day, Sunday. Greenhalgh was at the Poona station and came down in the same train. I put up at the Byculla Club, and Greenhalgh came to me on Tuesday, about mid-day. Greenhalgh told me he had withdrawn the suit unconditionally and asked me to write to Dr. Gaye on his behalf to get him his license back as soon as possible. I wrote to Dr. Gaye. I left for Deesa on the night of the same day as I had the interview with Greenhalgh. I got a telegram on the night I arrived in Deesa. "Have withdrawn on your conditions. Stewards want costs. I won't give." I replied immediately, "Unconditional withdrawal of course includes costs, accept at once, and I will endeavour to help you with the stewards." I also wrote a letter on that day to Greenhalgh. The cheque I had given was forfeited as he had promised to withdraw unconditionally, and had not done so. I sent a letter to the National Bank on the same day stopping the cheque. I got a reply from the Bank on the 6th September acknowledging receipt of my letter. On the 7th September I received a letter from plaintiff. (The letter stated that Greenhalgh had acted according to the settlement between defendant and himself, and he was not aware that he would have to pay costs, but on hearing it was Major Elliot's wish that he should do so he had written to his solicitors accordingly. Had he known before that he would have to pay the costs he would not have withdrawn.) Before I received that letter I had written one to Greenhalgh. (This letter which was also put in stated that the defendant had just heard that Greenhalgh had not withdrawn unconditionally. It also expressed defendant's disappointment, and set forth that there was even then time to withdraw, and if plaintiff did so defendant promised to do all in his power to get the license renewed before the race meeting.) I had no further letter or telegram until I went down to Poona for the races. The first day of the Poona races was the 18th Sept., and I saw Greenhalgh on the Tuesday before the races began, I believe the 16th. I asked him if he heard the rumours about that he had been paid to withdraw. I asked him if he had told any one, and he said, "I told no body, not even my own brother." I asked him to return my cheque, and he said when I get my license back I will give it you. I was very angry, and said he had treated me very badly after the trouble I had taken.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned until Thursday.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD OPERATIONS.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations in Miranzai and on the Kohat border.

2. The force will be styled the "Miranzai Field Force," and the appointments of the officers detailed for the staff thereof will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter on their duties.

To Command the Force.—Brigadier-General Sir W S A Lockhart, KCB, CSI, Bengal Infantry, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Orderly Officer.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble C G Bruce, 5th Gurkha Regiment.

Assistant Adjutant-General.—Major C C Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—Captain D W Hickman, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence.—Captain A H Mason, Royal Engineers.

To Command the Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel E J de Lautour, Royal Artillery.

Commanding Engineer.—Major W T Shone, DSO, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Field Engineers.—Lieutenant E D Haggitt, A J H Swiney, and C De W Crookshank, and Second-Lieutenant L H Close, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.—Lieutenant C P Down, Wiltshire Regiment.

Principal Medical Officer.—Brigade-Surgeon R Harvey, MD, Indian Medical Service.

Chief Commissariat Officer.—Captain E C C Sandys, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.

Divisional Transport Officer.—Captain H Wharry, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.

Veterinary-Surgeon.—Veterinary-Surgen WA Crow, Army Veterinary Department.

Provost-Marshal.—Captain L H Reid, 27th Bengal Infantry.

FIRST COLUMN.

To Command.—Colonel J M Sym, C B, 5th Gurkhas Regiment.

Brigade-Major.—Major B J C Doran, Royal Irish Regiment.

TROOPS.

No 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal-Infantry.
1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P F F.
1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, P F F.

SECOND COLUMN.

To Command—Lieutenant-Colonel A H Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Brigade-Major—Captain W du G Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry.

TROOPS.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns).
15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of, Bengal Infantry.
3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, P F F.
2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P F F.

THIRD COLUMN.

To Command—Lieutenant-Colonel C C Brownlow, 4th Sikh Infantry.

Brigade-Major—Captain C F Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

TROOPS.

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, P F F.
19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, P F F.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, P F F (two squadrons).
5th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, M.A., L.L.B., C.I.E.; the Rev. Fr. Dreckman, S. J.; Mr. Shantaram Narayen; Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman, L.M.; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Framjee Patel; Mr. Kharshedjee Rustomjee Kama; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.; the Hon. Mr. Justice C. F. Farran, B.A.; Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, B.A.; Sir Henry Morland, Kt.; Dr. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgiri, L.M.; Mr. Balajee Pandurang Bhalerao; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik; Dr. A. P. de Andrade, G.G.M.C., K.S.G.; Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khori, L.M., M.D.; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.; Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C.; the Rev. F. X. Fiona, S.J., S.T.P.; Dr. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C. M.; Mr. Kavasjee Dadabhai Naigaumwalla, M. A., F. C. S., F.I.C.; Mr. H. C. Kirkptrick, M.A.; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.; Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, M. A., LL.B.; the Rev. B. A. Squires, M. A.; Mr. Kavasjee Bejonjee Sethna, B.A., L.L.B.; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar, L. M.; Mr. Manekshaw Jehanghiershaw Taleyarkhan, B. A., LL.B.; Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, B.A.; Mr. Vajeshunker Gaurishanker; Dr. Shantaram Vinayek Kantak, L.M.; Dr. Dominic A. de Monte, L.M., and S., M.D.; Mr. Ibrahim Shaik Dawood Ahmedi, L.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.; the Rev. H. Bochum, S.J.; Mr. J. S. Slater, B.A.; Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. and S.; Mr. Framjee Kavasjee Banajee, M.A.; Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.; Mr. J. Jack, M.A.; Mr. Fardunjee Muncherjee Kanga, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Fazullabhai Lukmanjee Mulla, B.A.; Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D.; and Dr. Govindrow Bhav Prabhakar, L.M. and S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Fergusson College be recognised for the purposes of the Previous Examinations and First B. Sc. Examination. He said that the Fergusson College had been before the Senate for some time past. It was recognised in 1884 for three years for the Previous Examination, and in 1887 they asked for a permanent recognition. At that time the Syndicate was of opinion that their funds were not in such a state of stability as to justify them in recommending a permanent recognition, and the Senate agreed with that opinion, but under the express understanding that as soon as the funds of the College were in a stable condition the College should be permanently recognised. The College had fulfilled that condition and it would be unfair to now refuse recognition. The recognition for the First B. Sc. Examination was only recommended for two years, as it was always the practice of the Syndicate to commence with a temporary recognition. He also added that the staff of the College was a very good and efficient one as was proved by the spendid results of the examinations last year.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded the motion which was unanimously carried.

SIR MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY'S BEQUEST.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang moved the following resolution of the Syndicate:—"Inasmuch as it appears that the area of 1,509 square yards, mentioned in the schedule to the will of the late Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy, deceased, as the area of the Jamnagerry property therein described (and bequeathed to the testator's two sons, Mr. Tribhowandass Munguldass and Mr. Purshotumdass Munguldass) is a mistaken area, and the University of Bombay are informed that the property specified in the schedule against the area contains in fact an area of 6,505 square yards or thereabouts, and inasmuch as without prejudice to the rights of the University and of a certain other party the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, by an order, dated the 13th day of December, 1890, directed that the executors of the deceased in dividing and dealing with the said Jamnagerry property should have regard to the description of the property by the municipal numbers and boundaries, and the occupation thereof without having any regard to the area as mentioned in the schedule of the will. It is resolved that the Senate of the University on behalf of the University hereby concur with the terms of the order, and finally abandon all claim to the Jamnagerry property except to the five properties excluded from the bequest made in the will of the late Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy and assessed under Nos. 15, 17, 18, and 19." He said that this question arose out of the will of the late Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy, and had been before the High Court and there dealt with by one of the Judges (Mr. Justice Farran) who was present at the meeting that night. The question now before the Senate was whether they ought to accept the conclusion which the High Court had come to, although that conclusion in its present form was made provisional to the orders which embodied it, the University not having been heard. The deceased testator left to the University property on the Jamnagerry estate, measuring 6,505 square yards or thereabouts, but by some error to the copying of the will it was stated to be as of 1,509 square yards, but at the same time the other description of the property contained in the schedule of the will was considered by the executors and by the Court itself to be sufficient indication of the precise property which it was desired to convey by the bequest. The Municipal numbers were given so as to apply to the whole area of 6,505 yards and the boundaries were given as to apply to that and not 1,509 yards. The question was whether the University which, under the will of Sir Munguldass was the residuary legatees, was to get whatever might remain of the estate after specific legacies and bequests were paid, or whether it should abandon the claim to that amount supposed to be available or whether they should leave it to be dealt with in the regular proceeding in the High Court. The Syndicate had considered the matter and the executors were awaiting the expression of the wish of the University in order to arrange matters with the sons of the late Sir Munguldass. If the matter was contested the whole estate would probably have to be administered in the High Court, which would mean the expenditure of a considerable amount of money.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran considered that the Senate ought to know that the judgment in the High Court was entirely ex parte. There was no one heard in favor of the University, and the people who wanted the decision got the decision they were anxious for. That ought to be known before a vote was passed on Mr. Justice Telang's motion.

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.

THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the report of the committee appointed to consider the criticisms of the Government of India and Bombay on the draft University Bill, be adopted and forwarded to Government, as the reply of the University to the Government Letter No. 2146 in the Educational Department, dated 13th October, 1890, with an expression of the hope that the Bill, as finally approved by the University, will meet the views of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and that his Excellency in Council will be pleased to take the necessary steps for giving legislative effect to the wishes of the University. He said: It was intended that Principal Oxenham should have moved this resolution, and at his request I had agreed to second it, but in his absence it falls to me to move the acceptance of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the criticisms of the Governments of India and Bombay of the draft University Bill. I think, gentlemen, those of us who remember the formidable array of amendments which met us when we assembled to discuss the subject of the draft Bill, will be inclined to congratulate the University that we approach the discussion this evening with only one minor amendment before us. I gather from this that the views of the committee in the main have found acceptance with the members of the Senate. Therefore my task in commending this motion to you is, I trust, a brief one. The committee has considered most carefully the letters submitted for their report, and from the very outset the committee felt prepared to advise the Senate to meet the wishes of the Governments of India and Bombay in so far as was consistent with their views of their duty to the University, and I think the compromise which is laid before you in this report is one which you can have little hesitation in cordially accepting. We are all glad to learn that both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are prepared to meet the views of the University by inaugurating some form of legislation in the direction indicated. That desire appears to exist very strongly in the minds of the members of the Government of India and the task of the committee was simply to endeavour, so far as possible, to meet the specific views of the Government of India as expressed in the letter. I may say that the letter of the Government of Bombay occupied us much less than the letter of the Government of India, for in proceeding to examine that letter we found ourselves face to face with a very remarkable phenomenon. We found the first seven sections of the letter strong in condemnation of the recommendations of the Senate, while in the concluding sections we found our views met with the strongest possible support, and that the Government was even prepared to go further in certain directions than the Senate. Indeed to anyone of a geological turn of mind the letter of the Government of Bombay would form an interesting theme of study. The igneous formation which lies beneath in the opening paragraph was a strong condemnation of the views of the Senate; but as we proceeded to the close we found ourselves in the presence of a new formation, formed during calmer and less troublous times, when the Government of Bombay was able to collect together a larger variety of experience. I feel sure those views with which their letter concludes are the result of very careful observation of the working of Universities in various parts of the world, especially in England. The first remark I should like to make with regard to the criticism on the Bill is that in one respect both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have ignored the actual conditions of the Bombay University. I am surprised to read in the letter of the Government of India—and of course the Government of India is mainly dependent on the Government of Bombay for information—that looking to the present number of Masters in Arts, Doctors in Law, Medicine and Science and other degree-holders, it seems unnecessary to provide that holders of inferior degrees should be eligible for nomination as Fellows. Any one acquainted with the actual condition of the Bombay University should have known and informed the Government that the number of Doctors of Law is exceedingly few. I think there are only two, the Marquis of Ripon and Dr. Wordsworth. Doctors of Medicine are almost as limited; only four of them exist in our calendar. In Engineering there is only one master whilst the Masters in Arts do not represent a very large body of the Graduates of the University, and most of us know that Masters in Arts do not necessarily represent those who are possessed of the highest culture which this University can afford, for if we look over the list of our Bachelors we shall find some of our most distinguished Graduates adorning that list. To proceed to the M. A. degree of this University is very different to other countries. In Oxford and Cambridge it means no longer residence and study; in Scotland the B.A. degree has been abolished and the M. A. has taken its place, while for the Bombay students it means a continuance of a course of study which is often beyond the resources of our most brilliant Graduates. A distinguished B. A. of this University ranks as high as many M. A.s. Whilst we desire to encourage students to pass to this higher degree, and Government has taken special steps for a larger number of Graduates to proceed to this degree by spreading its Fellowships over all the Affiliated Colleges of the University, still we feel we should be doing an injustice to our B. A.s if we excluded them from the privilege of eligibility for the position of Fellows of this University. The select committee in its discussion was perfectly clear on this, and it determined to recommend that no distinction should be made in this matter between B. A. and M. A.; and the sub-committee in its further consideration of this matter during the past months came unanimously to the same conclusion and resolved, therefore, to recommend to the Senate that this clause No. 13 should be modified in that sense, at least that part referring to the eligibility of B. A.s for this position should be retained. Most of you will observe that there is a great difference between the recommendation of the committee and that form of the section sent to the Government of Bombay. I may say in those discussions which lasted so many weeks during the year 1888, the section which gave the Senate the most trouble was section 13, and speaking for myself there is no section upon which the criticisms of the Governments of India and Bombay are more justified than on this section. Soon after it was passed my attention was called to the fact that it does not even provide for the eligibility of a single Graduate of our own University, and I think the Bombay Government is justified in saying that only by a forced construction can it be made to include our own Graduates, and that it provides for the eligibility of a number of persons holding very miscellaneous qualifications regarding which it would be difficult for the Senate to adjudicate. Some of the most lively passages in our discussion in 1888 turned upon the eligibility of certain Universities and Colleges. It seems to me we should in this matter go as far as we can to meet the Government of Bombay, for I think there is a great deal to be said for the view they represent that we should adopt some simple and self-consistent principles of eligibility. If we introduce these various qualifications, and I observe the amendment this evening endeavours to bring them back again, we shall interpose a very serious barrier in the way of obtaining the main objects of this legislation. I believe the advantage gained would be infinitesimal, and the risk run would be very great indeed. I don't think in legislating for the Bombay University we should take the care of the whole world upon our shoulders. We have mainly to look to the interests of the University and the members of this University, its Graduates chiefly. While a great deal may be said on behalf of the qualifications of those others described in section 13 we must remember that these exceptions and specified qualifications do not in the main affect the University. Our object will be gained if Government recognises the position of our own Graduates and the Graduates of those Universities which this University recognises. Therefore, the committee unanimously agreed to recommend the Senate to adopt the modification in the sense of the committee's report. This is the point of compromise contained in the committee's report, and I think you will agree that it is a wise one, that it is one in which the University sacrifices little, and that it is one in which it shows its willingness to pay regard to the just criticisms of the Government to whom this Bill has been submitted. I trust the Senate will accept the report without the modification contained in the amendment that stands in the name of Mr. Naigamvala. Another point on which we were prepared to meet the Governments of India and Bombay is that which refers to the proportion of votes necessary to secure the removal of a member of the Senate. It is in section 19. The select committee recommended in its report on the former occasion that not less than two-thirds of the members present, at a meeting convened for the purpose, should vote for the removal of a Fellow in order to make that vote a valid one. At the meeting of the Senate it was carried that three-fourths should constitute a fitting majority, but the Government of India has distinctly said that it thinks two-thirds would be a sufficient majority to deal with such a resolution, and the select committee of the Senate after a very full consideration saw no reason why this modification should not be adopted, and accordingly recommended once more that the number should stand at two-thirds. There were one or two points on which the committee found it impossible to meet the wishes of the Government. The first is that which refers to the mode of voting. The principle of cumulative voting has been condemned by the Governments of India and Bombay, but it seems to me that it will be impossible for us in this Senate to secure a proper representation of the various Faculties of the University without adopting some such measures as that of the cumulative vote. We know that the Faculties are disproportionate—some are very large, some very small—and we can easily understand how it might be possible by a strong combination, by a spirit of union in any one Faculty to carry all the vacancies for one particular section of the Senate. It was suggested that by allocating the vacancies to the different Faculties the difficulty might be got over. But how is it possible to give seven or five vacancies amongst the various Faculties? How are we to preserve the proper equilibrium of each Faculty where the numbers can not be properly distributed? It was thought better to leave the matter to the cumulative vote, which means that the minorities of this Senate will obtain a proper representation. Without it I believe it would be impossible for the minorities to obtain any representation in the election of members of the Senate. Let us take for instance the Faculty of Arts, or Law. Any large Faculties like those could easily in an election swamp the votes of Engineering and of Medicine. The select committee is most anxious to see that each Faculty is fairly represented. There is also this additional advantage to the cumulative over the proposal to divide the vacancies amongst the various Faculties, that it recognises the fact that the Fellow elected is to be a member of the Senate and not merely one of the Faculty. I trust therefore the Senate will have no difficulty in accepting this part of the committee's report. I believe this is not a point on which the Syndicate laid very great stress at the outset. I am informed that Sir Raymond West, the drafter of the Bill, was favourable to the cumulative vote. With reference to section 20 it will be observed that the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have fully endorsed the views of the Senate, indeed there is no room for discussion here as between this University and the Government. Government is prepared to go even further in the direction, which the Senate recommends than the Senate desires. So jealous is the Government of Bombay of the independence of the Affiliated Colleges that it recognises a danger even in the use of the words "courses of study." Government fears that under this clause the University would be tempted to interfere with the mode of instruction in the different Colleges. All that is meant by the clause is that the courses of study should be laid down as in the programme for the various degrees of the Universities. These two points have been accepted and cordially accepted by both Governments, and we entertain the most sanguine hopes that legislation as indicated by this draft Bill is a thing of the near future, and if the University meets the wishes of Government of Bombay in a spirit of wise concession this result will be obtained with regard to the amendment. I was in hopes that there would be none to the proposal, and especially for this reason that an impression seems to have reached the Governments of India and Bombay, that the discussions of the Senate on this subject of the Bill were characterised by an unusual amount of diversity of opinion. Those who followed the discussions will remember that the Senate, by a very large majority and after most orderly discussions, passed the resolution which it submitted to the Government of Bombay, and we cannot but think that those views contained in the letter of the Government of Bombay with regard to diversion of opinion are really exaggerations of what took place. There were many amendments, but they all had regard to important details and not to principles, and I maintain that the draft Bill as sent in 1888 was a very strong expression of the almost unanimous view of the Senate on the subject contained in the Bill. I think it would be a great advantage if on this occasion we could present to the Government an unanimous decision of the Senate. I do not know whether I shall be able to persuade Mr. Naigamvala to withdraw his amendment. I think the gain he aims at is so infinitesimal and the risks would prove to the passage of the Bill so great, that he should in the interest of the success of the whole measure withdraw and allow us to send up this resolution as an unanimous resolution of the Senate of the Bombay University. That amendment I may refer to in a word. No doubt there are special cases in which the exclusion of members possessing the qualifications referred to by him would seem rather hard, but we have no fear on this account. We are not afraid that the working of this Bill will exclude the Professors of St. Xavier, and the Professors of other Colleges, for the Bill specially provides for Professors of Colleges. I think in that respect the Bill has gone a great way to meet the special wants of the Colleges, and I think by enforcing our demands in this direction we shall only be placing an obstacle in the way of the speedy passing of the Bill, which is so much desired by the University. I hope, therefore, that Mr. Naigamvala will throw up his amendment, and allow us to present a unanimous resolution on the subject. (Applause.)

Mr. Naigamvala intimated that he was willing to give up his amendment and seconded Dr. Mackichan's proposal which was unanimously carried.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in the absence of Mr. Principal R. G. Oxenham, moved the resolution standing in that gentleman's name that the following words be added at the end of Bye-law 63:—

"Provided that if the meeting or debate be adjourned to such date as to admit of the notice required by Rule 40, any amendment otherwise in order may be moved at an adjourned meeting if the notice so required be duly given." He understood the difficulty it was sought to remove by the motion was that at an adjourned meeting they could only under the bye-laws take up some proposal, of which due notice had been given before the first meeting, consequently if a meeting was adjourned to a second day no business could be taken up, and no amendment to any proposal could be discussed which could not have been discussed at the original meeting. It hardly required any argument to recommend the amendment to the approval of the Senate, for it was obvious that very frequently a discussion which had taken place on a proposal at the original meeting suggested amendments, which it would be exceedingly desirable to carry, but according to the present bye-laws they were forbidden to bring them forward at an adjourned meeting. If Mr. Oxenham's amendment were carried it would be open to them to take up any amendment—of course due notice having been given in the interval.

Mr. Justice Farran, in seconding the resolution, said it seemed eminently desirable, and extremely expedient that the motion should be carried.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the sitting of the Senate then adjourned.

SYSTEMATIC BURGLARIES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court the case, in which Inspector Jones charged Roopchand Bechar, Kanal Mohunsing, Mohida Pann, Motee Dooga, Mohun Zalla, Hari Ujan, Kulia Jalal, and Mundulsey Megjee, the first with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 625, the property of Mrs. Britto and other complainants and the rest with receiving the stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, was concluded before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. It appeared that all the accused are the members of a gang of robbers that has for some time past been in Bombay. They are all inhabitants of Kathiawar from whence they came to Bombay about three months ago, and rented a room on the top floor of a three-storied chawl, situated at the back of the Elphinstone Road Railway Station. Since their arrival in Bombay they committed several daring burglaries in Dadar, Parel, and Matoonga without being arrested by the police. On the night of the 12th of February last, the eighth accused broke into the house of Mrs. Britto at Matoonga by effecting a hole in the wall of her kitchen, and forcing open a box extracted therefrom gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 450. The prosecutrix, on discovering the burglary next morning, reported the matter to Inspector Jones, who after a careful investigation succeeded in arresting the culprits. Mr. Jones sent round to every police station a circular informing the police officers of the burglary, and asking them to inquire of the Marwarees if the property was sold to them. Mr. Cobb subsequently received information from a Marwaree at Bhendy Bazar that a certain Bania, named Nagindass Daulatram, a jewel-broker, had brought to his shop certain jewel for sale, and that the ornaments appeared like those as the Goanese women are in the habit of wearing. Acting on this information Superintendent Cobb deputed havaldar No. 102, to make inquiry as to the truth of the statements made by the Bania. The havaldar traced the broker to a boarding house at Pydownee, and took him to his superiors. After some conversation Nagindass took Mr. Cobb and his havaldar Bhullia to the Elphinstone Road, and there pointed out two rooms on the top floor of a three storied-house. Mr. Cobb then sent Nagindass upstairs to ascertain whether the accused persons who occupied the place were in the room or had gone out. Nagindass returned and replied that they were in the house. Mr. Cobb then entered the chawl, but while ascending the staircase the accused got scent of the police coming in and began to secrete themselves in some lonely place or run away to evade arrest, Mr. Cobb succeeded in arresting Roopsing, his brother Hathi and others, while their three confederates made good their escape. Mr. Cobb on searching the house came across some sundry articles of wearing apparel and several instruments of house-breaking, a big knife, and a small gold ring. The police continued their inquiries and on the 19th of February last arrested the other two accused, named Motee and Mohun, from a tailor's shop at Bandora. Mr. Cobb during the inquiry received certain information in consequence of which he sent his Havildar Bhiva to Baroda to trace the whereabouts of the remaining runaway burglar accused named Kalia. Afterwards Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, received a telegram from the Governor's Agent at Baroda intimating that the accused Kalia was arrested while dressed in female attire. The Magistrate had, however, refused to grant warrant to bring the accused to Bombay from the Gaekwar's territory unless a *prima-facie* case had been made out against the accused. The Magistrate after recording some evidence found that a *prima-facie* case had been made out, and issued a warrant to bring the accused Kalia to Bombay. After several patient hearings the case was terminated yesterday. The prisoners were charged with committing series of burglaries in the town. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on evidence and sentenced the first three accused, who were ringleaders, to an accumulated term of five years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment while the Marwaree, Megha Luxmon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail for receiving the stolen property.

The Abbe Pujol, who administered extreme unction to the late Prince Napoleon, has written a letter to a friend in Paris in which, says a Paris correspondent, he states that he took no step to offer this last consolation of the Church before being formally invited to do so by the family of the Prince, and that he would not then have done so had not Prince Napoleon himself ratified this invitation. "The Prince's mind," says Mgr. Pujol, "was not hostile to the religious ideas which I and other Churchmen represented. For some months previously his conscience had been at work. Those who fancy he was an adept in Materialism did not know him. He was never unfaithful to the fundamental doctrines of spiritualism, and particularly in relation to God. For some time he leant towards Christian ideas. There were many signs of a deep-seated religious evolution. For instance, he intended when he went back to Prangins to cancel a part of his will declaring his hostilities to the Church. He had also in 1890 accepted from one he held in affection a crucifix, which he begged me to get the Pope to bless. For months he heard Mass every Sunday, and the Sunday before he fell ill he went to hear it at Saint Peters's where Cardinal Mermillod saw him leaning against the monument of Pius VII."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Bangalore paper is informed on good authority that Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. S. I., R. E. the British Resident in Mysore, has, under telegraphic orders, proceeded to Rangoon. Nothing has transpired as to the object of his being sent there. It is not, however, unlikely that he has been selected for some special duty owing to his past experience among the Hill tribes in the North of India.

The Madras Government has informed the Secretary of State that the continued high prices of food grains are severely felt by the poorer classes in affected tracts of Chingleput and North Arcot, that 5,600 labourers are employed and relief works in the former, and 2,167 in the latter district, while 160 are receiving gratuitous relief in North Arcot. The condition of the Tinnevelly district has so much improved, that there is no longer cause for anxiety excepting as regards the Nangunery Taluk, and that prices of food grains are stationary.

There are said to be some forged currency notes, of the Rangoon circle, in circulation, of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20. The notes are thought to be imported from Calcutta, and are said to be such good imitations as to have deceived the Banks and Currency Office. The flaw is said to be in the figure 8 in the date.

In view of the approaching election of a deputy for Salsette, his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has issued orders forbidding under pain of severe punishment any official or public servant who may be found interfering in the exercise of the free liberty of the voters.

After Friday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, while the Lieutenant Governor was proceeding from the Council Chamber to his private room in the Secretariat, he was accosted by an old *fakeer*, who demanded a hearing while he related some grievance. His Honor informed the man that he should submit his case through the usual channel. The man, however, persisting, followed Sir Charles Elliot to the door of his private room, and seemed determined to follow the Lieutenant-Governor there. There was not even a peon about, and Sir Alfred Croft, who was with his Honor, restrained the *fakeer* until another Member of Council succeeded in obtaining the services of one of the Secretariat peons.

It is probable, writes the *Madras Times*, that we have not yet heard the last of the Ross case; Mrs. Ross, we are told, having signified her intention of returning to her husband, in the event of whose refusal to receive her a suit will be filed against him for restitution of conjugal rights. The alimony paid by Mr. Ross to Mrs. Ross *pendente lite*, of course, ceases from the date of judgment in the consolidated suits. We are also told that it is in contemplation to attach the salary of Mr. Ross in payment of the heavy costs for which he is liable in these proceedings, payment of a portion of the costs in the Morgan-Ross case being still out-standing.

Signor Manfredi has studied the contamination of the surface of the streets of large cities from a hygienic point of view In Naples he found that in some streets the mud and rubbish was so rich in bacterii—from five millions to five milliards in a gramme—that the streets might be compared to sewage. The micro-organisms are abundant, not only in the mud and rubbish, but also in the dry dust. Their number decreases during the greatest summer heat and winter cold, and also after heavy rain. The most frequent are the bacilli of tetanus, edema, and tuberculosis, of which the virulence and vitality can last for a month. The germs are not only carried about in the dust by the wind, but also infect and penetrate the soil between the interstices of the pavement. It would be interesting to make comparisons by a similar study of the street mud and dust of London and Paris.

The despondent statisticians who have been predicting a time when the black population of the South in the United States will have completely outnumbered and overshadowed the whites will find it hard to reconcile their theories with the figures of the census. The census office has now announced the population by races of each of the old slave States, with the exception of Mississippi and South Carolina, which cannot much affect general results; and in comparing these statistics with those of former censuses they show that for thirty years the race equilibrium has been maintained. The conditions, however, as the New York *Nation* reminds us, have in some of them been during the greater part of this period more unfavourable to the increase of the white population than they are now, or are ever likely to be again. If under such circumstances the whites have been able to hold their own, and are now growing more rapidly than the blacks, there appears little reason to fear that they will ever be relatively less numerous in any considerable portion of the South.

It will be remembered, writes a Vienna correspondent, that immediately after the Austrian elections, when the Young Czechs had completely routed their opponents, M. Ladislas Rieger, the Old Czech leader turned his back upon Bohemia and politics, and went to Rome with his wife, intending to attend the Easter services at St. Peter's. M. and Madame Rieger were received by the Pope, who said many complimentary things to both, showing that he thought the Catholic faith fared better with the Old than the Young Bzechs. On Sunday, as Mme. Rieger was about to go to high mass at St. Peter's with her husband, she died of a stroke of apoplexy. Her body will be taken to Bohemia and interred in the family vault at Lobkowitz. Madame Marie Rieger was the daughter of Palacky, the historian, and founder of the Czech Nation, if he may so be called, having been the first to establish the right of the Czechs to form a separate State.

It is now understood, says a Paris correspondent, that Prince Napoleon took advantage of his proscription, which deprived him of his quality of a French citizen to evade French law in making his will. Of course the jurists whom he consulted and the lawyer who acted on their advice, refuse to say exactly how the will stands, but they do not contradict the report, which I have reason to think well founded, that the late Prince, apart from a few minor legacies, bequeathed his whole fortune to his son Louis. The Duchess of Aosta was provided for on her marriage. Princess Clothilde has chiefly lived on a small income of her own, and a small annuity which her father had settled on her in 1872. Prince Napoleon thought this income enough for a lady who leads the life of a sister of charity. He implored her to give to Prince Louis the pension of £4,000 a year which was settled by King Victor Emmanuel jointly on her and himself, but which he always drew and spent as he thought fit. The Princes is determined to give it to Prince Victor should he be disinherited.

A Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 27th ult., says that the formation of the Kurdish tribes into regiments continues to arouse great interest. The idea, it appears, was suggested to the Porte three years ago by Von der Goltz Pacha, the able German who has been allowed by the Emperor William to give his services in the reorganization of the Turkish army His advice, however, appears to have been to utilise the Kurds much as the Don Cossacks have been utilised by Russia, but this advice has not been followed. According to present intentions, the Kurds will be formed into a kind of mounted militia, who will remain in Armenia, and will be provided with a horse and accoutrements at the expense of the Government. In fact they will be mounted Bashi-Bazouks, and unless great care be taken they will be a source of greater trouble than they are now to their Armenian neighbours and of constant anxiety to the Turkish Government. It is proposed to raise altogether about a hundred thousand men, but out of this number a considerable body are to be taken from the Arabs of Mesopotamia. Military men who have local knowledge appear to agree that excellent soldiers might be obtained both from these Arab tribes and from the Kurds, but, so far as I have been able to learn, they all regard the formation of armed and half-disciplined bodies of troops who are to remain at home with serious apprehension.

When St. Petersburg was being founded, Peter the Great had to forbid miracles, for priests on the look out for eligible sites for churches and monasteries in the neighbourhood were constantly announcing the miraculous appearance of icons on trees or the occurrence of other wonders. The priests regaining their ascendancy during the present reactionary period are again (writes a correspondent) bringing to light matters that are contrary to human experience with a view of magnifying their office. A few weeks ago the public Press was filled with detailed and authenticated accounts of a cure of a disease resembling paralysis before an icon in a little church on the Schlusselburg road, and now again the same thing is repeated at the same place. Another proof of the power of the ecclesiastical authorities is the change of faith of the Grand Duchess Sergius on her husband becoming Governor of Moscow. There are two other Protestant Grand Duchesses who are called on to show great fortitude in defending their faith.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have, in the interests of the British and Foreign Bible Society, invited a large company to meet the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Bible Society, in the Mansion House, on the 14th inst., at 3-30. Addresses were also to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Wright, Editorial Superintendent of the Bible Society. A numerous and influential gathering is expected. With regard to the work of this society in Northern Russia and Siberia we have a note from our St. Petersburg Correspondent, who says it shows a continued increase this year, the number of publications sold being 327,000 against 311,00 for last year. The agent in St. Petersburg, Rev. W. Nicholson, M.A., reports two new publications, the New Testament in Swedish and Finnish in parallel columns, and the four Gospels in Usbeg Turki. It is proposed to issue next year the four Gospels in Mordvin, a language spoken along the shores of the Upper Volga. In Siberia and Northern Turkestan, there were 46,000 publications issued, about 2,000 of these being distributed among the exiles The agent reports that in Finland the compulsory observance of the Lord's Supper is no longer in force, and the Bishop of Konopio welcomes the change as one in the interest of true religion.

Archdeacon Denison maintains his crusade against "Lux Mundi" with a vigour surprising in a man of his years. He was born in 1805, and in his recent address to the Lower House of Convocation he described himself as its oldest member. He has now had his speech published in pamphlet form by Longmans, Green, and Co., and is busy prosecuting his complaint in the Upper House of Convocation, which he prays to appoint a committee and take steps to protect the Church from "dangerous error," since, as he maintains in his preface to the published speech, the Lower House has failed to exercise the "primary synodical function of guarding and maintaining in its integrity 'the Holy Scripture' of the VIth Article of Religion." An addendum to this preface is interesting as a reply to Mr. Gore, whom he understands to have represented that he and the late Dr. Liddon were at one "in respect of the infallibility of our Blessed Lord." Archdeacon Denison says: "I write with letters before me to myself and to another from Dr. Liddon stating the deep distress caused to him by 'Lux Mundi,' and especially by the latter part of Mr. Gore's Essay. I repeat that the grounds of that distress have not been removed or reduced, either in extent or in amount."

Almost every Academy Exhibition witnesses a curious coincidence of subject. The artists know nothing of it themselves. Each painter works out his own problem, adopts his own colour scheme, chooses carefully his own subject, and then on Varnishing Day it seems as if a certain subject was "in the air," so many painters have taken it, each believing that he had secured the novelty. Years ago, many years ago, it would be some Shakespearian heroine, or some scene from the Vicar of Wakefield. More recently it would be a Scripture theme, or some animal would become curiously fashionable. We have had several version of the Prodigal Son in the same exhibition. There was a year when the walls were covered with geese, and another year when pigs were the favourities. This could not happen in Paris, where the painters are constantly in and out of each other's ateliers, and where comradeship is strong. It is too soon yet to know what will be the favourite subject for 1891, but already one coincidence has been discovered. Two of our most popular painters—Mr. Fieldes, R.A., and Mr. Dicksee, A.R.A.—have both scenes in which the interest lies in a watcher by a bedside. The two artists were at work simultaneously, each unconscious of the other's subject.

The case of the mock marriage in a Fifeshire Hotel, which has occupied so much of the time of the Scotch Courts, has at last been decided in the Edinburgh Court of Session. According to the judgment of Lord Low the marriage ceremony, on the faith of which the barmaid claimed to have been legally married under the Scotch law to a well-to-do farmer and horse-dealer, who was then sojourning in the hotel, was a mere "mock ceremony" and "a senseless joke." According to the evidence of one of the barmaid's witnesses, the affair began by the defender saying that he wanted to marry the pursuer. He added that if he had thought she would take him he would have married her long ago, and that he did not care to be married in kirk, but would prefer a special licence. A man named Clark then said that they could marry themselves, or that he could marry them. Upon this the defender asked, "Are you prepared to do it" or "Shall we go through it," and shortly afterwards the pursuer was brought in, and Clark made them join hands and go through a form of marriage. The now sobered farmer and cattle dealer and the witness Clark, on the other hand, declared that the trio were intoxicated, and that the whole affair, was "a drunken joke" "got up and carried through by Clark." This, as has been seen, was the final opinion of the judge. He nevertheless refused to grant the defender his costs on the ground that he "had brought the action upon himself by his silly and reprehensible conduct in going through a mock ceremony of marirage with a woman nearly twenty years his junior."

Prince Louis Bonaparte, having leave of absence for two months, is soon, our Paris Correspondent writes, to come on a visit to his aunt, the Princess Mathilde. He will not be interfered with by the French Government, as he has no intention to set up as Pretender or agitator, and is leaving to Prince Victor the empty glory of figuring in virtue of hereditary right as an Emperor *in partibus*. Some Jeromite Bonapartists went to ask him whether he was prepared to come forward. He replied "Certainly not. Victor is now the Imperial man. I obey my father in being nothing, the people not having pronounced for me. To tell you the truth, I do not see the slightest chance of their taking into their heads to make me a Cæsar." Our Correspondent adds: The Empress Eugenie, I hear, has made up her mind to treat Prince Victor as her heir. During her lifetime therefore he will probably go on conspiring, but on her demise will settle down quietly, like Don Carlos, to enjoy the fortune she may leave him. Nothing calms a Pretender so much as coming into a large sum of money. The Comte de Paris is not nearly so active as before the death of the Duc de Montpensier, and the fortune of the Comte and Comtese de Chambord has utterly tamed the spirit of Don Carlos.

The nationalist party in Russia are actively urging the further curtailment of the ever narrowing limits of rights enjoyed by foreigners. According to one paper a scheme for the further limitation of colonisation by foreigners in Russia has been elaborated, and will shortly come before the Council of the Empire. Some of the provisions of the measure are that foreigners will be forbidden to acquire land or similar property in Russia, and that those possessing such property must become Russian subjects within three years or give up their property to others and leave the Empire. And further to check the too great readiness of foreigners to become Russian subjects, it is proposed that a test be introduced in the shape of a proof of the candidate's knowledge of the Russian language, and the right be given to the Minister of the Interior to refuse to accept undesirable candidates who may present themselves.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday last Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan, with Mr. Superintendent Brewin appeared before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for warrants of arrest against Azamjung, Kullilloolakhan, and Jelamikhan, all of Hyderabad, on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen and belonging to the complainant Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan. The following is a copy of the information filed by the complainant:—I am a Nawob in the Hyderabad State. About seven years ago a theft was committed in my house of jewellery, valued at Rs. 7,50,000. A report was then made of the theft to the Hyderabad police and a list of the stolen property was given to them by me. From inquiries I received at the time I believed and do now believe that on the night of the theft one Jelamkhan Itlizad and one Kallilooia Khan Azum Jung were in the house, and that they jointly committed the theft of my property. No trace was then to be had of my missing property. On Friday, the 17th instant, one Munavarkhan brought to me a pair of gold and silver armlets called: *bajoobandh*, together with a pair of gold ornaments called *theva* and offered the same to me for sale. I identified these ornaments as a portion of the missing property. I then gave information to the Residency police, and had one Kassum Noor Mahomed arrested. All this took place at Hyderabad. The police took charge of the abovesaid ornaments. Cassum Noor Mahomed gave me certain information, in consequence of which I came to Bombay on Monday morning, accompanied by Cassum, who was admitted to bail by the Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad. Cassum took me to the *pedhi* (firm) of one Sadashiv Purshot. The munim of the firm gave me certain information and showed me entries in his book. From information given to me by Vithaldass, I went to the firm of Dharamchund Udechand, who also gave me certain information, in consequence of which I have reason to believe that the said Jilalikhan Itlizad Jung and Kallilooiakhan Azum Jung committed the theft of my property and Azumjang Sher Afghanjang voluntarily assisted in the disposal of the said property at Bombay, knowing the same to have been stolen. I therefore charge the aforesaid two persons with theft in a building, and with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, and the said Azamjung with voluntarily assisting in the disposal of the said property, and pray that warrants may be issued for their arrest and that they may be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search-warrant may be ordered to issue to enable the house of Azumjang Sher Afghanjang, situated at Gowalia Tank Road being searhed for and seizing the property if therein found."

The Magistrate, after going through the information, asked Mr. Brewin whether the case had been investigated in Hyderabad before.

Mr. Brewin replied in the affirmative, but not proceeded with.

His Worship: Why?

Mr. Brewin: Because the accused are Nawabs, and so the authorities at Hyderabed are careful how they charge men like the accused.

Mr. Brewin: It is said that they were penniless before the theft was committed, and they are now rolling in wealth. At least this is the story as told by the complainant.

Mr. Brewin here produced a letter from the Nizam's Government to the complainant, and after reading it his Worship remarked that it appeared from the letter that the Nizam's Government was ready to assist the complainant, and in the face of the letter his Worship failed to see any reason why justice had not been done the complainant before seven years have elapsed.

Mr. Brewin explained to his Worship that there was then no evidence against the accused, but now he was in a position to prove that the stolen property was given by the accused to several brokers for sale and that the property had changed hands in Bombay. At first there were merely vague suspicions against the accused, but the suspicions were now confirmed, and he had links of evidence which would connect the guilt with the accused. His only object was to assist the complainant in recovering his stolen property and, therefore, Mr. Brewin asked his Worship to grant him a warrant of arrest against the accused. He also asked his Worship to call upon one Vithaldas Purbhoo, to produce at once a letter, dated the 4th *Mahasood* 1947, from one Fooganchund Jankichund, advising the despatch of certain gold ornaments addressed to the firm of Sadashiv Jankidass. Mr. Brewin said that he had tried to get the letter from Vithaldas but in vain and the man was giving him a deal of trouble. Mr. Brewin submitted that the letter would be a very important link in the evidence against the accused.

The Magistrate, to the complainant: Can you identify the property?—Yes, your Worship.

The Magistrate: Is there anyone beside yourself in Bombay who would identify the property? No. My mother who is in Hyderabad would be able to identify it. My witnesses are also in Hyderabad.

Mr. Brewin: At present we have no evidence to offer your Worship against Jelalikhan in Bombay.

The Magistrate, before granting the application examined the complainant who after swearing to the truth of the contents of his information, said: The theft which I complain of was committed in 1884. I was then fourteen or fifteen years of age. The matter was reported to the Nizam's police, but they hesitated to act because the accused were influential men in Hyderabad. A complaint was made to the Minister at Hydrabad to the effect that the police had not shown sufficient zeal in arresting the accused. The Minister accordingly dismissed the kotwal. Shortly after the theft an ornament was found in Secunderabad in the hands of a merchant, who said that Jelalikhan had given it to him. This was before the kotwal was dismissed. A commission was appointed at Hyderabad to inquire into the case, and they recorded the evidence of Jelalikhan's wife, and several other witnesses. Kallioolakhan in his statement charged Jelalikhan with the theft. Nothing further has been done. No more property was found until on the 17th instant, a gold *bajuband* (armlet) set with a diamond was offered for sale to me, and was then identified by my mother as a portion of the stolen property. This man Cassum who offered it to me for sale was arrested. Cassum gave certain information to the Assistant Resident, in consequence of which I came to Bombay; and here I traced the property to the possession of Azumjung and Kallioolakhan who was living with Jelalikhan. I have also learnt that a quantity of other property and pearls had been sold by Azumjung and Kalliloolakhan. They are all related to each other and they are all Nawabs' sons. Kalliloolakhan is the son of Azamkhan and Jellalikhan is the son-in-law of Azamkhan. All the accused live together. They were in Bombay up to yesterday. They came to Bombay from Secunderabad only three months ago. Before the theft was committed they were penniless, but they are now rolling in wealth. Their fathers had left them money but they made ducks and drakes of their father's wealth in a very short time. They had an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year from the Hyderabad Government, which was mortgaged, and is still mortgaged. They have had no other means of making money. They had no shares in the Deccan Mining Company. I say that these ornaments in their possession are suspicious. All these seven years they have been living in Hyderabad. Jelamikhan had gone on a tour to England while Kalliloolakhan had been travelling through India. Jelamikhan left Bombay suddenly on Sunday night but Azamkhanjung is still in Bombay. I believe the property stolen from my mother is now in his possession, and that he has been dealing with it in Bombay. I used to wear many of the ornaments. I could recognise them. All the accused were living in my house when the theft was committed. My mother and I were absent from home for two days when the theft was committed. All the accused are related to me. The Magistrate granted warrants of arrest against the three accused, and also a search-warrant to discover the stolen property from Azumkhan's house.

Under this warrant Azumjung was arrested, and placed yesterday afternoon before the Magistrate, who ordered that he should be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 50,000 and one surety for Rs. 20,000. The case was then adjourned until the 5th proximo pending the arrest of the other two accused.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 10th April, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in the harbour at midnight on Sunday. The Siam which communicated at Aden with the s.s. Carthage brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr M S C Campbell, Mr and Mrs Dewry, Surgeons J M Crawford, J W Wolfe, E G Whitcombe, C E James, C C Cassidy, F E Murray, F O'Kinealy, E J Younger, W B Sparks, Mr G M Harriott, Miss Moylan, and Mr and Mrs H L Hervey.

From Brindisi: Dr. Moore, Mr J R Tickell, Capt J Kirk, Mr W Torrie, and Mr L P Russell.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury:—

A BIGAMY CASE.

Mahadev Bhicoo Boria, a Maratha, was placed at the bar on a charge of committing bigamy and adultery. Mr. J. J. Guzdar appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was not represented by counsel.

The prisoner applied to his lordship for a postponement, as he said he wished to call witnesses for the defence, who were not at present in Bombay.

Mr. Guzdar opposed the application, remarking that the marriage ceremony took place in November, 1889, and that the prisoner and the woman were brought up before the Magistrate in December 1889 or January 1890. They then absconded and were not found until the beginning of this year, so that the evidence of the "panch" which the prisoner wished to adduce would not assist his case, as it related to transactions that had taken place since the second marriage. The application was made simply to cause delay and should not, it was submitted, be granted, as the prisoner had been evading justice since 1889.

The prisoner said he did not abscond from Bombay, but had gone to his native country on account of illness.

His lordship was of opinion that the witnesses the prisoner wished to call could throw no light on the case, and therefore refused the application.

A REFERENCE TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Abdul Hoosein Sullemanjee was charged with cheating Ramnarayen Ramanroy by falsely representing to him that a house belonging to the prisoner, situated in Cazee Moholla, was unencumbered by any mortgage, and thereby induced him to hand over to the prisoner certain property. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anderson for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not intend to proceed with the case, as his client had withdrawn his instructions.

His lordship said that, in that case, the Clerk of the Crown would examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson submitted that, as the case was one arising out of a private prosecution, such a course could not be adopted; and that, in the absence of the prosecutor, who offered no evidence, his client should be acquitted.

His lordship remarked that the case was one regarding a criminal offence, and that the prisoner could not be liberated until the case had been submitted to the Public Prosecutor with a view to ascertain whether he thought the trial could be proceeded with.

The matter was accordingly referred to the Public Prosecutor.

A SIMILAR CASE OF CHEATING.

Abdul Hoosein Sullemanjee, the prisoner in the above case, was charged with having, on the 18th January last, cheated Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy by falsely representing that his house, situated in Cazee Moholla, was worth Rs. 35,000, and was encumbered by a mortgage of only Rs.10,000, and thereby dishonestly induced Dadabhoy to receive the property in mortgage, it being afterwards ascertained that the house was mortgaged to two other persons to secure an aggregate sum of Rs. 33,000. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Inverarity defended the accused.

Mr. Lang, in stating the facts of the case for the prosecution, said that the prisoner and his client were merchants carrying on business in Bombay. Some time prior to the institution of the present prosecution, the accused had purchased from his client a number of cases of beads, which remained in the prosecutor's godown. Several of the cases had not been paid for; but in spite of this, with the connivance of the prosecutor's godown-keeper, the prisoner had taken away several cases which he had not paid for, and at other times had taken away cases of greater value than the amount of the purchase-money; so that at the end of December 1889, it was found that the prisoner was indebted to his client in the sum of Rs. 22,987. When pressed for payment, the prisoner intimated his inability to pay, but offered to execute a second mortgage of his house in Cazee Moholla, which, he said, was worth Rs. 35,000, and was mortgaged for only Rs. 10,000. The prosecutor agreed to the terms, and on the 31st December, 1889, the mortgage was executed at the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. It afterwards turned out that the house in question had been mortgaged to two other persons for Rs. 33,000; and the property, on being sold by one of the mortgages, realised only about Rs. 23,000. On these facts, Mr. Lang urged that he should make out a charge of cheating against the prisoner.

The prosecutor was examined at some length in support of the opening statement of his counsel; and was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity as to the nature of the security offered.

His lordship held, on the facts elicited, that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to cheat, but only an apparent desire to prevent legal proceedings being taken against him; and as no loss had been sustained by the prosecutor on his own showing, his lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The jury accordingly returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted and discharged. The Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. this (Wednesday) morning.

INDIA CROP REPORTS.

The outturn of rabi and special crops in Bengal for the year 1890-91 are reported upon as follows:—

Rabi crops. The climatic conditions most favourable to the rabi crops in Bengal and Behar are when monsoon rains cease in the beginning of October, but are followed by a few light showers in the latter half o October and the first fortnight of November. A little rain is also wanted in December and January to enable the plants to attain their full development. During the harvesting season in the latter half of February and March, the weather should be fine and dry, as heavy rain during this period, especially when accompanied by hail and storm, causes considerable damage to the ripening crops.

In the rabi season which has just expired the conditions were unfavourable in the greater part of Bengal and Behar. The late subsidence of the floods of the last rainy season retarded the sowing, and so affected the outturn in the subdivisions of Bongong, Jungipore, Goalundo, Purneah and Brahmanberia. Excess of rain in October also retarded the sowings in some parts of the Lower Provinces, while deficiency of rain in December and January impeded the full development of the plants in South-West and East Bengal. Locusts damaged the rabi crops in the districts osf Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnas, Chulna, Rungpore, Bogra, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and hailstorms did much injury in Bogra, Gaya, Nowada, Sasseram, Purneah and Giridi. March rains, which were quite abnormal, seriously affected the outturn by injuring the crops as they were about to be or were being harvested. The damage due to this cause was general throughout Bengal, the only districts which are not reported to have suffered in this respect being Khulna, 24-Pegunnhas, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and and Singbhoom. On the other hand deposit of silt left by the floods of last year proved beneficial in the districts of Bogra and Maldah, and in the sub-divisions of Narail, Nowgong, Kishoreganj and Mozufferpore.

In the Lower Provinces as a whole, the outturn of the rabi crops may be estimated at 10 to 11 annas.

Special crops—Sugar-cane.—Excess of rain in June, July and August proved more or less injurious to the sugarcane crop in Behar, particularly in the sub-divisions of Sasseram, Gaya, Sewan, Gopalganj, Bhagulpore and Kissenganj, where the damage due to this cause may be estimated at five annas.

Floods during the last rainy season seriously affected the outturn in the sub-division of Kushtea in the Nuddea district, and in Bongong in the district of Jessore.

In the month of October damage was done from an excess of rain in the district of Bankura, and from high floods in the district of Bogra.

An average crop is reported from the following sub-divisions:—Kandi, Rungpore, Kurigram, [illegible], Chittagong, Behar, Nawada, Sarun, Champarun, Purneah, Banki, Tajpore, and Kolhan (Pergunnah).

Tobacco.—Injury was done to the tobacco crop by the rain-fall in March, which affected the outturn in the districts of Hooghly, Bankoora, Rajshahye, Backerganj, Maldah, Purneah, Mozufferpore, Durbungah, Manbhoom and the Southal Pergunnahs. The loss from this cause in these districts may be estimated at 2 annas. A full average crop is reported for the districts of Rungpore, Patna and Chittagong, and for some sub-divisions in Jessore, Tipperah, Sarun, Cuttack and Singbhoom.

Poppy.—Rain accompanied by hail and storm in the months of Janaury, February and March proved injurious to poppy. A full average crop is reported for Barh and Behar in the district of Patna, and for Jamui in the district of Monghyr, but the general outturn in the poppy-growing districts is below the average, being estimated only at 11 annas.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

We have constantly ineffective from sickness over 10,000 men in the Army, or more than 5 per cent. of its total strength, and the money loss, at £1 a week per man, cannot be put at less than £557,000 a year.

During 50 years the death-rate in the European part of the Indian Army was 60 per 1,000 each year—that is to say, 17 years of soldiering killed every man. Now the death-rate is about 15·20 per 1,000, or nearly a fourth of the old mortality, thanks to the measures adopted by the Indian Government.

According to statistics appearing in the *Oesterreichische Wochenschrift*, a large proportion of soldiers of all arms in the Austro-Hungarian regiments who have received medals and decorations for conspicuous bravery on the battle-field are Jews. A further striking testimony to the soldierlike qualities of our co-religionist, writes the *Jewish World*, is offered by the fact that the only gold medal for bravery possessed amongst the sixteen different huzar regiments adorns the breast of a Jew, Herr Wolf Bardach, who has only recently been elevated to the peerage by the Emperor.

Lord Wolseley has intimated to Major Fordyce, commanding the 1st Cadet Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, his acceptance of the position of President of a committee that has recently been formed at Birmingham for the purpose of furthering the cadet battalion movement in that district. In addition to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, Lord Leigh, several members of Parliament and local magistrates have also identified themselves with the movement. The Birmingham battalion was the experimental one formed in 1886, and its success as a training battalion has led to the formation of many others in different parts of the country.

Discontented soldiers—reasonably discontented—on their return to civil life, writes the *Broad Arrow*, abuse the trade of soldiering and dissuade the better classes of young men from adopting it. If army pensioners and discharged men were cared for by the State instead of being systematically neglected, the effect would be just the reverse. It would not only be, therefore, an act of justice to the army, but a direct advantage to the War Office to open the Civil Service to deserving soldiers. The question, we admit, is not simple of settlement, but if taken up in a practical spirit it is possible of solution, and as a first step towards this Mr. Stanhope could not have done better than he has in referring the point for the consideration and report of Lord Wantage and his colleagues.

The *Telegraph*, commenting upon the recent naval engagement off Valparaiso, thinks that, beyond question, the deadliness and terror of modern armaments help to keep nations from quarrelling. What with magazine rifles, quick firing guns, torpedoes, colossal artillery, and perhaps dynamite shells, was is growing too terrible, as well as too expensive, to be lightly talked of or commenced. One fires away the income of a family in every shot from our largest ordnance; and we see at Valparaiso how a twelve-ton gun may by a single discharge efface a craft altogether, and annihilate every soul on board. The moral of it all is that England must be kept stronger than the strongest and more to be dreaded than the most formidable; with the hope, first and foremost, that her every capacity for destroying an enemy may prevent any from arising against her, and so preserve peace.

The following tabular comparison between the pay of Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank in the civil branches of the naval service has been sent to us with a request that we will publish it. This we do with pleasure, merely remarking that we trust the persons who, according to Lord Elphinstone, are shortly to inquire into the matter, will not fail to take note accordingly :—

Rank.	Av. Age.	Pay per diem.	Half-pay
Lieutenant (under 8 years)	23-31	10-0	4-0 to 6-0
Naval Instructor	23-31	12-0 to 13-0	6-0 to 8-0
Surgeon	24-32	11-6 to 13-6	6-9 to 9-0
Navigating Lieutenant	25-33	12-0 to 13-0	6-0 to 7-0
Paymaster	34	14-0 to 15-0	6-0 to 7-0
Chief Engineer	34	13-0 to 14-0	6-0 to 7-0
Lieutenant (over 8 years)	31-45	12-0 to 14-0	6-0 to 8-6
Staff Surgeon	32-40	21-0 to 24-0	13-0 to 15-0
Staff Paymaster	40-45	14-0 to 1[illegible]-0	8-0 to 10-6
Navigating Lieutenant (over 8 years)	33-43	16-0 to 21-0	8-0 to 9-0
Naval Instructor	31-38	14-0 to 16-0	8-0 to 9-0
Staff Engineer	38-42	14-0 to 16-0	8-0 to 9-0

Correspondence from Wilhelmshaven gives the information that enormous quantities of materials have been brought together at that port, with many large lighters and a dozen powerful tugs. The workmen's quarters of the town are also filled with masons and labourers of all kinds. These great preparations are intended for the fortification of Heligoland, and upon the definitive adoption of the estimates of 1891-92 the order will be given to proceed at once with the works decided upon. The workmen will then be embarked and the lighters, filled with tools and materals, will be towed to Heligoland. The operations are to be pushed forwards with the greatest speed, and it is hoped that the first stage will be completed in the autumn. Next year will be devoted to the construction of casemated batteries and the formation of a great coaling-station. In all, the works will involve an expenditure of about ten millions of marks, of which a portion only is included in the Budget of 1891-92.

The Italian protected torpedo-cruiser Aretusa was launched, as we learn from the *Italia Militare e Marina* on March 14, quite privately, from the yard of Orlando Brothers at Leghorn. She belongs to the Tripoli type; her hull is entirely of steel, and she will be armed with powerful quick-firing guns and torpedo-ejectors. Her displacement is 700 tons; her engines will develop more than 4,000 horse-power, and give a velocity, it is hoped, of something like 21 knots, though we believe, 18 knots only were provided for at the beginning. The cruiser will leave the Orlando yard fully armed and ready for sea. Two other Italian cruisers of larger dimensions, the Umbria and Etruria (19 knots) will be launched—it is expected on the same day—in the second week of April from the Orlando yard.

The increase we are making to our navy by doubling the number of modern ships, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been met by a precisely similar increase abroad, and when all the new ships are completed we shall be, relatively speaking, in the same position that we were in 1889. What is being done abroad, however, shows that England must not consider that in 1894 she will have attained that position of immense superiority as a naval Power which some have supposed. One thing, at least, is certain, namely, that we have not by the Naval Defence Act reached finality in ship construction, and that in 1893, if not before, a new shipbuilding programme will be necessary, and that year by year it will be incumbent on us to consider our position afresh as new conditions arise. Luckily this, to a certain extent, solves the difficulty of manning the new vessels to be constructed, for as year by year more of those now in commission are withdrawn as absolete, their crews will be available for the purpose.

The conference of Australian military commandants has resulted in a valuable report, which has just been published. The commandants have decided that a mobile force of 12,000 rank and file, partially paid militia infantry, was necessary as a peace establishment for such an immense territory as Australia—namely, twenty-four battalions of 500 men each. They suggest that New South Wales and Victoria should furnish eight each, and South Australia and Queensland four each. The two first-named colonies should also furnish four batteries of field artillery and two regiments of mounted infantry each, South Australia and Queensland each providing two batteries of field artillery and one regiment of mounted infantry. The formation of a federal regiment of garrison artillery is approved, but the proposed establishment of a Federal Military College, on the lines of the Sandhurst institution, is regarded as impracticable, under existing conditions, in the Colonies. The commandants recommended the abolition of the scarlet uniform, and the adoption throughout Australia, except by artillery, of khaki-coloured uniform, with looped-up felt hats. Other recommendations of the conference are, that an Imperial officer on the active list be engaged in London to inspect all warlike stores required by the Colo[illegible]ies; that arms and ammunition be of Imperial pat[illegible] a mobilisation scheme for each colony be [illegible] as well as a scheme for concentration in [illegible]; and that the Imperial Government be [illegible]cially selected general officer [illegible]pect the forces in all the tern; tha[illegible] worked out, [illegible] any one colony [illegible] requested to send a sp[illegible] every two years to ins[illegible] Colonies.

The Pola correspondent of the A[illegible]rmeeblott states that during April a number of Bluejackets, [illegible] under the command of officers, will be despatched overla[illegible]d to England and the Baltic for the trials of certa[illegible] vessels constructed for the Austro-Hungarian Govern[illegible]ment, which, if the trials be successful, they will man and navigate to Pola. The first of these is the Planet, which has been constructed by Messrs. Palmer at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was launched about a year ago. Now, the propellers having been lengthened and other works executed upon her, the cruiser is ready for delivery, and it is hoped that a speed of 21 knots will be attained, which was not, as our readers may remember, reached at the first trials.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Herrington, Lieut, 1st Bo Grs, on duty, from Malegaon.

April 20.

Heath, Lt-Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Chesney, Lieut, 18th Bo L I, on leave, from Lorolai.

April 21.

Burton, Capt, Bengal, R Fusls, on leave, from Deolali.
Trevor, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.
Tolbat, Lieut, 1st Bo Lancs, on leave, to Deesa.

DEPARTURES—April 14.

Singh, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.

April 21.

Bishop, Major, Bengal, 2nd Punjaub Cavy, on furlough, to England
Harding, Surgn-Major, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Heath, Lt-Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Herrington, Lt, 1st, Bo Grs, on duty, to Malegaon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to Head-quarters as early as possible.

2. The Squadron will parade behind the Church Gate Station at 5-45 this evening. Forage caps, bandoliers and swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters :—

Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., Squad drill.
Friday 5-45 p.m., Gun drill.

II. There will be class firing at Coorla on Saturday next, the 25th instant. Train leaves the Byculla Station at 5-40 a.m. (local time).

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 18.)

Legislative Department.

Mr C D Panioty, Barrister-at-Law, has been granted leave of absence for a period of three months.

Mr. A F. M Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr C D Panioty.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm Mr Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, in his appointment of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

Judicial.

Mr A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave for seven months.

Mr L P Pugh, Barrister-at Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of For William in Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr A Phillips, or until further orders.

With effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Sir H M Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F P Beachcroft, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, until further orders.

The services of Capt W A B Dennys, 26th Punjab Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Peshwar, in addition to his military duties.

Police.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Upper Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept :—Lieut A D C Pond, Bengal C S and Lieut H D M'Intyre, Madras S C.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assist Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police :—Lieut R C F Gordon, BSC, 15th Bengal Lancers, and Lieut J L W French-Mullen, BSC, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Forrest.

The services of Mr E E Fernandez, Depy Director of the Imperial Forrest School, Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from 1st June next, for employment in the Baroda State.

General.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, CS, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr P C Lyon, CS, Private Secy to the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, during the absence of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie.

Foreign Department.

Col Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, S C, Resident of the 1st class, and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for seven months.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs C Cress, H H Sparkes, and P R W Wetherall to be Justices of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

Military Department.

Capt I MacIvor, S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from special duty, posted as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut A H McMahon, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted as Assist Political Agent in Zhob.

Lieut F G Beville, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assist Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Mr. F N Wright, Offg Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate also as Governor-General's Agent at Benares.

With reference to G G O, No. 340, of 1890, Major F S Gwatkin, Depy Assist Adt-Genl, Kohima Column, Manipur Field Force, is appointed Assist Adjut-General of the Force under the command of Brigadier-General Collett, C B, on the junction of the several columns.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col H F Grant, C B, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be an Assist Adjt-General on the establishment vice Major R C B Lawrence.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lieut A Mullaly, Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Lancers—Lieut C R Elliot, Sqdn Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt vice Capt R. Wapshare, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

Medical Department.

Bgde-Surgn A T. Churchill, MD, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Depy Surgn-Genl during the absence of Depy Surgn-Genl, A F Bradshaw, with the Hazara Field Force.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut N S Bertie-Clay, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class; Cap M B Bicknell R A, Offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class.—vice Cap S G D Smith, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

Personal Staff.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E Personal Staff :—

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut P A H Viscount Valletort, 3rd (Militia) Batt (The Duke of Cornwall's) L I.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India:—Lieutenants—W G L Beynon, Rl Sussex Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Batt, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt; W J Windsor, Worcestershire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry; and N A Lewarne, Derbyshire Regt, Wing Officer, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India :—Coll C R Matthews, S Cs, Depy Judge Advocate-General, (m c) for one year; Coll R T M Lang, General List, Cavalry, Depy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m c) for eight months; Lieut-Col N C Martelli, S C, Political Agent, 2nd class, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, (p a) for six months; Major G W Anson, S C, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Agent, Bulrampur Estate, N-W Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for eight months. [illegible]t G A McCarthy, S C, Wing Commander, 39th Ca[illegible] Bengal Infantry, (m c) for one year; Regt o[illegible]nder, S C, Sqn Officer, 7th Regt of Capt R S Alex[illegible] a) for one year; Capt W A Bengal Cavalry, (p [illegible]orps of Bengal Sappers and Cairnes, Rl Es, Adjt, C[illegible]ths; Depy Surgn-General Miners, (p a) for fifteen mo[illegible]Medical Staff, (p a) for S A Lithgow, MD, CB, DSO, [illegible] four months; and Sub-Condr M Sees, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col E H E Kauntze, S C, for one year; Col H W Webster, S C Comdt, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for six months; Lieut-Col W J Vousden, VC, S C, Comdt, 5th Punjab Cav, Punjab Frontier Force, for eight months; Lieut-Col T J Railey, S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 40th Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year. Lieut A A E Campbell, S C, Wing Officer and Qurmr, 25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for three months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutenant N E Robin, S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mar, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year. Lieut J H S Murray, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months.

Col G D'A Jackson, General List Cavalry, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for eight months; and Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary James Tuck, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave to proceed out of India, (m. c.) for eight months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Col S H Cowan, S C, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Survey of India, (m c) for six months; Major C G Mansel, S C, Sqdn Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for six months; Lieut P W D Brockman, S C, Wing Officer, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (m c) for three months; and Sup-Cond O Spark, Ordnance Dep, Assist Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (m c) for five months.

Pensions.

Condr J Ettridge, Commissariat Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of General Sir D M Stewart, Bart, G C B, G C S I, C I E, Staff Corps, on the 1st March 1891 :—Lieut-Genl Sir A B Johnson, K C B, is placed on the list of Generals; and Major-Genl H H Lyster, C B, V C, S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Bengal Army—To be Colonel—Lieut Col and Col in the Army Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, 12th April 1891.

Col R H Palmer, S C, is permitted to retire from the service.

Volunteer Corps.

Appointments.

Debra Dun Mounted Rifles—Mr. Ch G Rogers to be Lieut, vice Smythies, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Promotions.—Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Capt L Rogers to be Major Commandant to complete the establishment; and Second Lieut T W Armstrong to be Capt, vice Rogers, promoted.

3rd Punjab (N W Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major G F Wilson, R E, to be Lieut-Col.

Second-Lieut L C D Bean to be Lieut vice Robb, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second Lieut J H Murray to be Lieut vice Taylor, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps.

Mr Cyril Hitchcock to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Resignations.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut E Rushton resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Captain W D Boardman resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt M Bean, Indian Marine, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, to officiate as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, vice Capt H A Street.

Capt R D P Jones, Indian Marine, to officiate as Assist Port Officer, Bombay, vice Capt Bean.

Capt H A Street, Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted furlough out of India, (p. a.) for nine months.

Public Works Department.

Mr H W Perry, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

Mr. H L Cleaver, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is permanently promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

The services of Col J B Sparks, S C, Ex, Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

Mr K L Hunt, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has at his own request been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr E A W Phillips, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

The services of Mr E J Alexander, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on Railways.

Lieut V Murray, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Offg Assist Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permanently transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Dept.

Mr J L Tickell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government.

Mr P L Rooper, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted at his own request to resign the service of Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr C B D Marks, Supt, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

Bank of Bengal.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—Mr. A. J. Brown, of Head Office, has been appointed Acting Accountant at Bombay *vice* Mr. A. H. Oldham, who has been granted leave to Europe.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W P. & Oudh Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Ross Knyvett, Dist Supt of Police, Unao, privilege leave for one month.

The Rev. Alexander Ferrier, M A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months.

Lieut Col W E Neale, Commandant, Agra Vol Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for eight months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F J Cook, Assist Commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as City Magistrate, Lucknow.

Major the Hon'ble E Noel, of the Rifle Brigade, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, during the temporary absence on deputation of Capt W F C C Plowden.

Vice Mr. Hope Kavanagh, Dist Supt of Police, appointed Dep-Assist Insp Genl, Govt Railway Police—Mr. C H Pratt, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dis Supt of Police, Jaunpur.

Mr. Ernest Ouseley Elliot to officiate as Assist District Supt of Police and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr. C J Ewart, Inspector, 1st grade, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Unao, and to exercise the general powers of a District Superintendent of Police, during the absence of Mr. Ross Knyvett on privilege leave.

Mr B Johnstone, Inspector, 3rd grade, of the Cawnpore district, to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareli, and to exercise the general powers of a Dist Supt of Police, during the absence of Mr F A Berrill on privilege leave.

Consequent on the transfer to Military Dept of Surg L J Pisani, Civil Surg, Ballia, Assist Surg Sheoraj Misra, attached to the Ballia sader dispenry, to the civil medical charge of that district, in addition to his own duties.

The Rev Alexander Still, Assist Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to officiate as Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev Alexander Ferrier, MA.

Promotion.

From the date of taking charge, Mr E L C Cowley-Brown to officiate as Assist Dist Supt of Police and to be posted to the Shahjahanpur dist.

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NOTICES.

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Note.—Besides the above special Watches. Illustrated Catalogue will give you details of 85 grades of Watches,—the best assortment of Watches, of reliable quality found in India, Cottage time-pieces, the Regulation Field Glass of the French Army, etc., etc. We are confident to give the fullest satisfaction to all those favouring us with orders.

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "drugs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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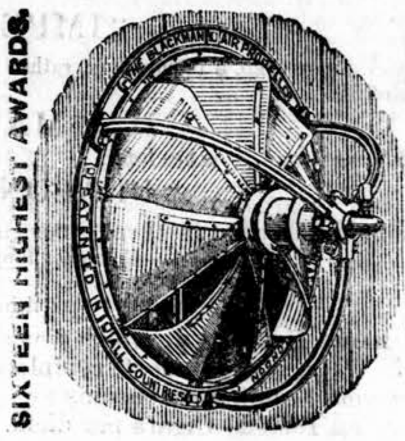
CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.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Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
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WEAR LONGER, ARE EASIER.

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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments *From The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

«Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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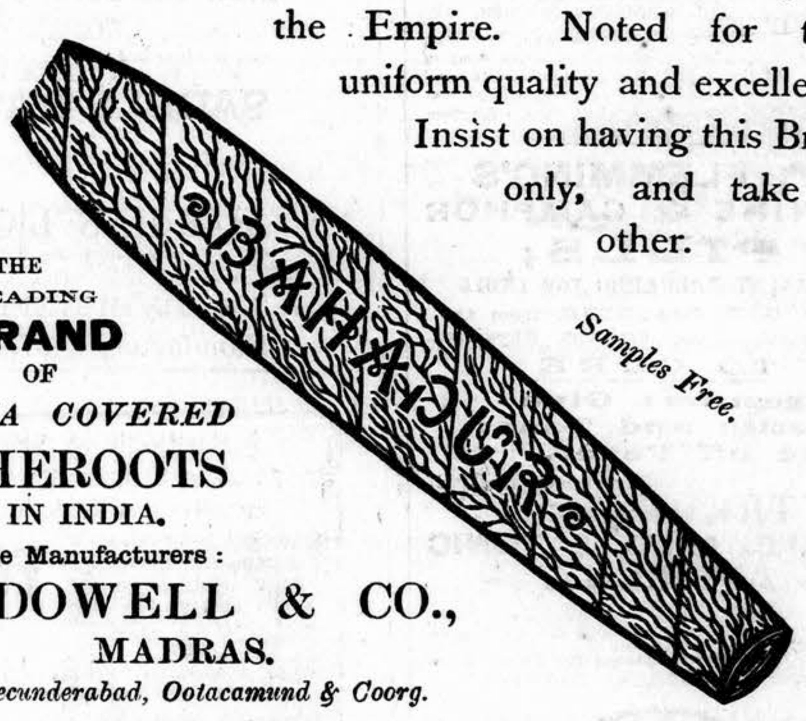

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THE JUDGES HAVE AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

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Awarded Silver Medal for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

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	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2	0

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MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8

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Are manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

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No. 1—4½ inches long...	per box	3	0
" 2—4 " ...	"	2	12
" 3—3½ " (thin)...	"	2	8

Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
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PICKERINGS' "BLANCO."

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WHITENING ALL ARTICLES OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN

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Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face..........	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers ...	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch..........	45
The same works in Hunting case	50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case......	85
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The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation minute per month..........	375
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { **Black Label, Very Old.**
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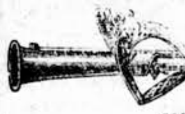

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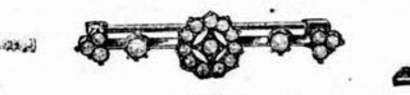
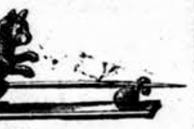
Pearl Ring,
Rs. 52, Cash.



2225 G.
Plain Round Gold Bangle,
Rs. 42, Cash.



2226 G.
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2227 G.
Gold and Platinum Brooch,
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2228 G.
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Rs. 45, Cash

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Gold Brooch, Pearl Ball,
Rs. 41, Cash.

2230 G.
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2231 G.
Pearl Set Bracelet,
Rs. 56, Cash.

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2233 G.
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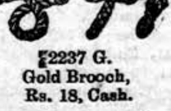

2234 G.
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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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Request connections for Import of German and
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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitation [illegible] Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

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